

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 9.
WHOLE NUMBER 945.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
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General WHISTLER, writing from Fort Keogh, Montana, Feb. 16, 1881, says, in reference to the "Peabody-Martini": "I have used your rifle frequently this winter on game, and think it is the best breech-loader I have ever had in my hands."

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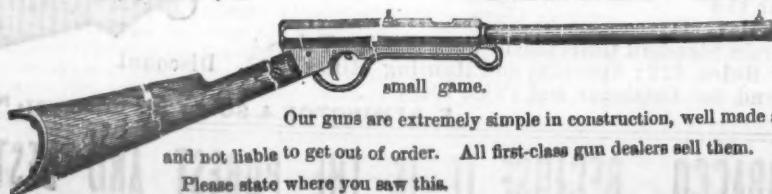
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H. M. QUACKENBUSH, Herkimer, N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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SCIENTIFIC USES FOR ARMY MULES.

Our engineer officers at Willet's Point have not yet had an opportunity to practice their science at the expense of the enemy's iron clads, but they have put it to effective use to the disadvantage of a particularly meek, and forlorn specimen of that animal which is supposed to be peculiarly under the ægis of the American eagle—the Army mule. Our valued contemporary of the *Scientific American*, to whose kindness we are indebted for the use of the accompanying engravings, says in the letter press accompanying, in its paper of this week, September 24th:

"We are indebted to Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U. S. A., in charge of the Engineer School of Application, Willet's Point, N. Y., for copies of photographs illustrating the remarkable sensitiveness of photo-gelatine plates, which we will briefly describe. It became necessary, one day, at Willet's Point to destroy a worthless mule, and the subject was made the occasion of giving useful instruction to the military class there stationed. The mule was placed in proper position before a photo camera and duly focussed. Upon the animal's forehead a cotton bag was tied containing six ounces of dynamite. The slide of the camera was supported by a fuse; the camera fuse and the dynamite on the mule's head being connected in the same electrical circuit, as shown by the wires in our engraving. On pressing the key so as to send the electricity through the wires, both the fuse and the dynamite were simultaneously fired; the camera slide and the head of the animal fell nearly together. The photo-sensitive plate was impressed with a picture of the headless creature, still standing, before its body had time to fall.

"Fig. 1 of our illustrations shows the animal, camera and electrical wires in position for firing. Fig. 2 shows the appearance of the animal after the explosion, as taken on the photo plate. The experiment was made June 6 last."

COMMANDER HAMMILL, of the British navy, while conceding the great advantages of the swift torpedo boat as an instrument of destruction against large vessels, points out in a recent article in the *United Service Institution Journal* the great perfection to which the one-inch machine gun has been brought. He says that in some recent experiments made on board the *Iris*, of the English navy a target representing a torpedo boat was struck by one of these guns thirty-eight times in twenty-two seconds, the ship at the time making, with the tide, a speed of twenty miles an hour. This was done at a range beyond which the torpedoes could have been used. If these experiments possess any value or demonstrate anything it is that the torpedo has been neutralized to a great extent by the machine gun.

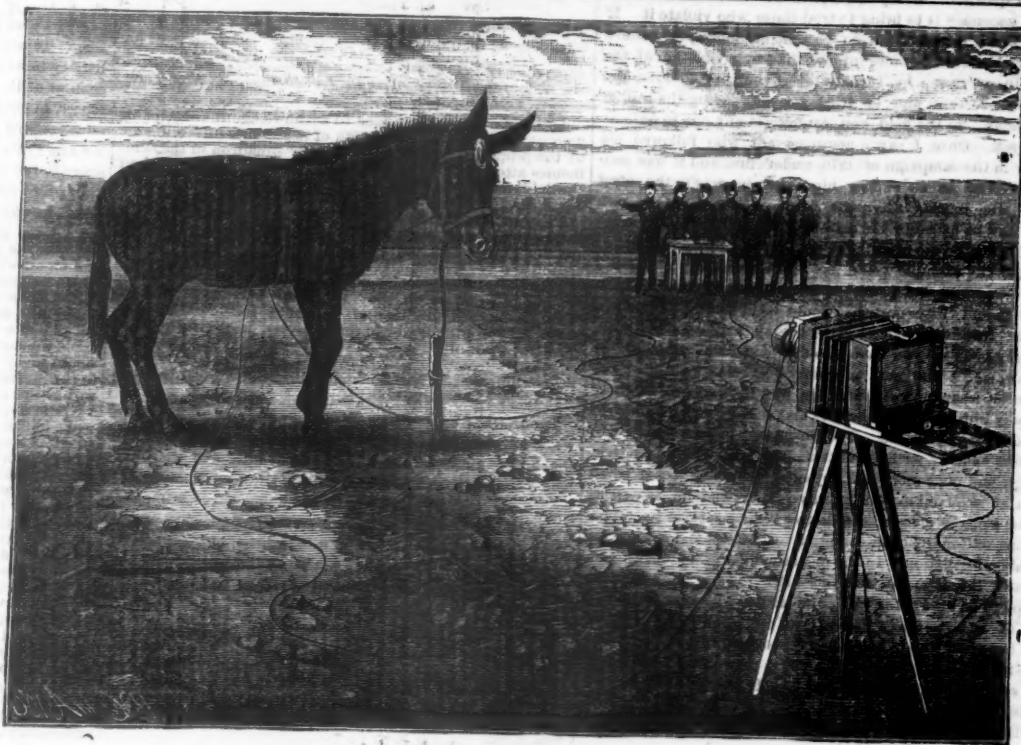


Fig. 1.—INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY.—BEFORE THE EXPLOSION.

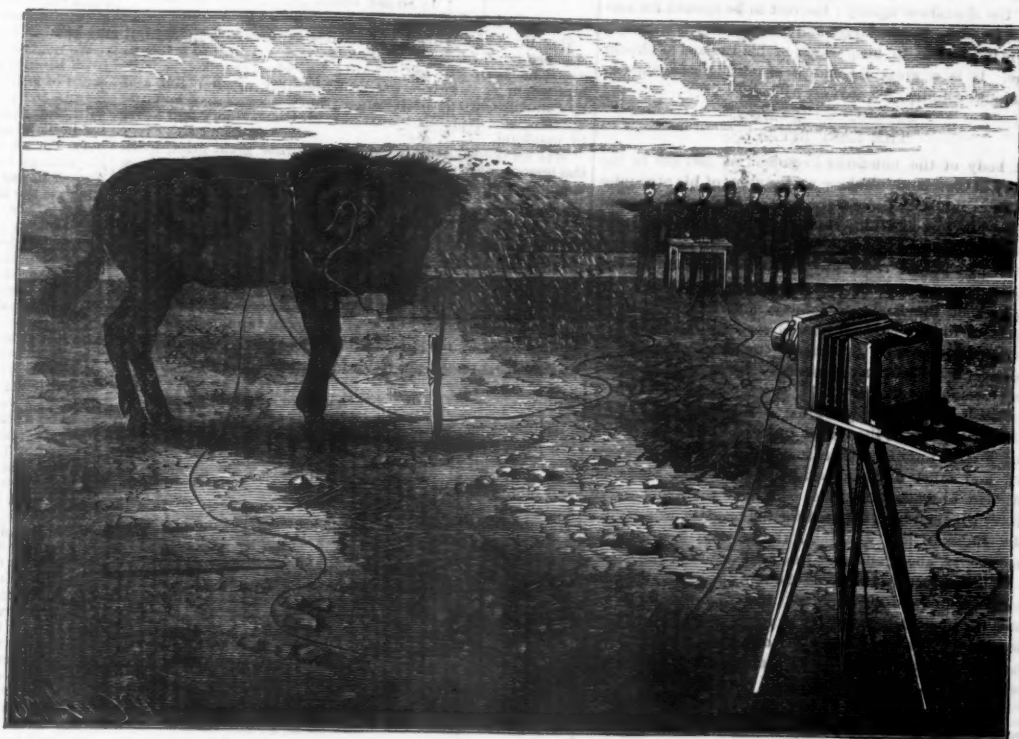


Fig. 2.—INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY.—AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS IN DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO.

FORT STANTON, Sept. 15, 1881.

We have just returned from our scout, which was one of the hardest we have ever participated in. The men for days soaked to the skin; animals bogged and having to be led for miles; pack mules unloaded, and loads carried to firmer ground; climbing up one mountain, to roll or slide down the side of another, was our experience. After one of these rolling, sliding experiences, half the animals had to be shod, and the men were much exhausted. But what went ye out for to see? The country and we saw it, I can assure you. One night we camped in Dog Canyon, under immense cliffs, and nothing to attract; the next—what a change!—Talerosa, a bed, quarters, cover for men and horses, a table with white linen, abundance of good food, fruits, peaches, grapes, melons, beer, etc., with air and beautiful Senoritas; such was Coglian's ranch, and his entertainment—ha! ha! I know now what took the eye and fancy of the Mounted Rifles. Poor genial, whole souled Stanwood, now in the happy hunting grounds, presided those days at Stanton; and his men had a far famed reputation.

Our next night, at Blazer's Mill, was another change; we

got a sort of shelter for men, and we officers agreed to go into a room used for fandangoes; the roof leaked, and it poured through on us, and a more nasty wetting cannot be found than from drops leaking through a roof. I got my head under a bench, but the water ran over on me—it was simply beastly; out doors was preferable. The Agent of Mescalero's met us and said the Indians we had been looking for had come in. A shadow of doubt crossing my face, he remarked that they had left a sick squaw at that camp, and if I would send an officer with one of his men some 150 miles they could verify the camp and see the squaw. I saw no welcome smile light up the faces of our subs, Day and Finley, and I knew they did not care much to see that squaw, so no order was issued. She may be still there for aught I know, and if any eastern philanthropist desires to cure her, as she is sick and dying, if he will just come this way we will show him the trail.

At the post, we began to clear up and had our first battalion drill, this being our third day in—when lo, and behold! Col. Henry receives orders to establish a field and scouting camp. Day with Company A joined by Dominick with L from Fort Bliss, camp near the Agency, and cover trails leading southwest and east; Cusack with G, of the 9th, at Dowling's covering west part. The Agency is thus sur-

rounded by small scouting parties, the main camps being near at hand for pursuit. Some of the detachments may be taken in, as it is called by Indians; if so, it is time to sound up the Agency and kill every one of them, and the only regret would be that some of the Washington friends could not be there at the time. Orders have been received that part of Gen. Hatch's district goes to McKenzie; it is taken as an admission that the district is too immense for any one man to look after than from any failure on Gen. Hatch's part.

The latest excitement is the rumor that the 15th Inf., so long in this country, will change with the 23d, and the 9th Cav. with the 4th. McKenzie has now part of this district and doubtless it will be made a department. He probably knows now that there is no longer "Miles" between him and that star. Space has been annihilated and McLaughlin's joke a thing of the past.

Indians are quiet, and out of all this war originates great ideas. For example, an officer of one staff corps telegraphs to another: "With the force (two companies) I will thus have (S. being covered), I think I will be able to clean things up." If he means the Apaches, they are pretty dirty, and need lots of soap and water; and then to get near enough to apply the remedy. The line are always glad to receive suggestions from the staff. Another aspirant for a staff position

telegraphs to a prominent line officer and Indian fighter "to lead the Indians on with a light skirmish line," and it is afterwards made official. If these two non-combatants could combine and carry out their views, peace would follow.

Much surprise is expressed upon Gen. Terry's order on the servant question. Every one knows the law exists, and all that is necessary is to bring to trial those who violate it. If Gen. Terry means I am to groom my horse, I believe the service would be more injured than by a violation of the law. In garrison, by turning over your pay account, you may get a servant, and be tried for not paying the rest of your debts. In the field you cannot get any one to accompany you. Once I saw a negro servant, who followed his master in the campaign of 1876, under fire, and it was considered cruel to so expose him—and he was in the safest place. He skipped after the fight. I can cook my own meals and be called in the field half an hour before the command, with the other cooks to prepare my breakfast, but I doubt if the example would be appreciated. In garrison I can do the same; but I won't cook for anybody else. If Gen. Terry should visit a post he would be in the condition of a certain Inspector-General, who, having had a good dinner, remarked, "I see you have a soldier cook, which is contrary law, sir!" The next morning breakfast was late; the inspector asked for it, and was told that, having no cook, the only breakfast was crackers and cheese, which could be found on the sideboard. The Inspector left that day, not wanting another such breakfast. Everybody admires Gen. Terry, and none more than myself—my feeling being based upon an acquaintance of twenty years; and he, as well as all the general officers, can do the Army a service by representing to Congress the condition of affairs and asking for suitable legislation. In the meantime, let every officer who violates the law, by using a soldier for any but a military purpose, be brought to trial, and courts will establish a system of fines, so that a "blind" of \$5 for a general officer will be, when it gets down to a "poor sub," about a 50-cent fine for the post officer, and so on, in proportionate increase for each repeated offence and trial. The well known orderly whose duties are multifarious will not be allowed as a cover to disguise the duties of the servant, to the poorer sub who is not entitled to the orderly.

The Indian agent reports he has recommended a contraction of the Mescalero agency; the rest to be opened for settlement, he says, is too large, and the country is so rough that it is impossible to keep watch of his Indians as should be done. It is a great mistake ever putting an agency in mountainous country, for obvious reasons.

THE LAST RITES.

The body of the murdered President at last lies in the cemetery at Cleveland. Taking up the story of his obsequies from our record of last week, the funeral train which set out from Washington on Friday reached Cleveland on Saturday. There the President's body was received with great honor, and throughes passed reverently by the black coffin all day Sunday.

Throughout the land, on Sunday, and indeed in many churches of foreign lands, memorial services were held and memorial sermons were preached. On Monday, also, there was a general suspension of business through the country and services in the churches.

At Cleveland, on Monday, a great assemblage gathered for the last ceremonies in the Public Square. On the platform, among a large number of Senators, Justices of the Supreme Court, and other distinguished men, were Gen. Sherman, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, and other officers of the Army and of the Navy who had been deputed for the purpose, as recorded in the JOURNAL last week. All the services were grandly impressive, as, above all, were the final scenes at the grave. The funeral escort that received the remains of the late President at Cleveland on Sept. 24, and the division which formed the immediate escort of the remains at the funeral at Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, on Sept. 26, were commanded by Brevet Col. John M. Wilson, Major Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1881.
Special Order.

Struck down by the hand of a cowardly assassin, in the day of his vigor and usefulness, on the eve of departure from the Capitol in search of much needed rest from the toils and cares of office, our Chief Magistrate, President and Commander-in-Chief, James A. Garfield, after bearing with heroic fortitude untold suffering, succumbed to the dread summons, and yielded up his life at Elberon, New Jersey, on the evening of the 19th inst. The Nation mourns its loss. The funeral services will take place at Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, the 26th inst. It is eminently fit and proper that special honors should be paid to the memory of the late President on that day, and the Department therefore directs that at all naval stations and on board all vessels in commission the flags shall be at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and a gun fired every half hour during that period. The period of mourning by half-masted colors will cease at sunset. On foreign stations this order will be carried out on the day after its receipt. The Navy-yards will be closed, and all work suspended during the day. Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will, as a further mark of respect, wear crape on the left arm and sword hilt for six months from the 26th inst.

Ed. T. NICHOLS, Acting Secretary of the Navy.
A copy of this order, being sent to Rear-Admiral Halligon for his information, elicited the following reply:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind communication inclosing the special order of the United States Navy Department under date of Sept. 23, 1881. I have also the honor to inform you that, desiring to give some expression to the deep feeling that animates the whole French nation in regard to the horrible murder which has plunged the people of the United States into mourning, I have ordered the vessels of the French Naval Division of the

Antilles now in port to display the national ensign at half-mast on Monday, 26th inst., from sunrise to sunset. During this day, on which the funeral ceremonies of the lamented President Garfield are to be celebrated at Cleveland, these vessels will fire half-hour guns, following the flagship *Tennessee*. Begging you to accept, Admiral, the assurance of my highest regard, the Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief,
J. HALLIGON.

Rear-Admiral Wyman acknowledged the receipt of the foregoing as follows:

Rear-Admiral Halligon, Commander-in-Chief Naval Division of the Antilles, Frigate *La Magicienne*, New York, N. Y.:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th of September informing me of the proposed participation of your squadron in the ceremonies attendant upon the obsequies of the late President Garfield, and formulated in the special order of the Navy Department, Sept. 23, 1881.

I am, sir, profoundly touched by the expression of your distinguished sympathy, and I beg you will accept, through me, for France and for yourself, the earnest thanks of the nation and the department I have the honor to represent.

It has been my agreeable duty, Admiral, to transmit to the honorable Secretary of the Navy a copy of your letter, and, with renewed assurances of my high consideration and respect, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. WYMAN,
Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Naval force on North Atlantic Station.

The resident surgeons of Washington were engaged this week, at the Army Medical Museum, making examinations of the lungs, kidneys, heart, and other organs of the President's body which were secured at the autopsy. Photographs were made of the several organs, from which colored plates are to be made to illustrate the report which Surgeon Woodward, U. S. A., is preparing, in which the whole case will be treated. This report will be published among the regular publications of the Army Medical Museum, and the demand for it is likely to be large.

On the day of President Garfield's funeral the cadets at the Military Academy assembled in front of the library, where appropriate religious services were conducted by the chaplain, the proclamation of the President read, and an address delivered by the Hon. Alexander P. Ketchum, of New York.

Gen. Howard issued the following order:

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1881.

General Orders No. 19.

Our President is dead, and we deeply mourn his loss; but the history of his noble character and heroic life is left to us. The hero has his reward; but when heroism, as with him whom we mourn, is graced by nobility of character and by eminent Christian attainment, the possessor has laid the broadest and deepest foundations in the memory and heart of mankind.

Will we not, under the shadow of this great grief, learn the lessons which his whole career teaches, and, at least, in some humble way, emulate his example, his character, and his life-work! O. O. HOWARD.

Brevet Major-Gen., Commanding.

The funeral services at the Chapel at the Naval Academy on the 26th were imposing, and were attended not only by the officers, cadets, seamen and marines, but by the employees of the station and their families. A profound feeling (reports Admiral Rodgers) of sorrow and veneration is evident in everyone connected with the Naval establishment. The Admiral issued the following orders:

Order No. 21.

NAVAL ACADEMY,
ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 24, 1881.

In obedience to the instructions given by the President of the United States and by the Navy Department, Monday, the 26th September, will be observed at the Naval Academy and at the Naval Station at Annapolis, as a day of mourning and humiliation in memory of the great loss our country has sustained in the death of its illustrious and revered Chief Magistrate.

All work will be suspended at the Naval Academy, and service will be held at the Chapel at eleven in the morning, at which all under my command, that can attend, will be present. The officers in undress uniform for official visits, the cadets and marines in full dress, the seamen in blue with white caps. The families of the officers and the employees of the station are respectfully invited to take part in this expression of national sorrow.

The Ensign will be at half-mast from sunrise until sunset, and a gun will be fired every half hour. Crape will be worn on the left sleeve and sword hilt for six months. The colors of the battalion will be draped in mourning.

C. R. P. RODGERS,
Rear Admiral, Supt.

This order was also issued prescribing the services to be held at the Chapel:

1. Reading the proclamations of the President and the Secretary of the Navy by the Commandant of Cadets.
2. Reading the first part of the burial service to the lesson, by the Chaplain.
3. Hymn 393, "Jesus Lover of My Soul."
4. Address by the Rev. Chaplain Wallace, U. S. Navy.
5. *De profundis*. 130th Psalm of the Psalter.
6. The Litany, with special prayer, appointed for the occasion.

THE ARIZONA MINER says: "Just before the rupture in the Indian ranks Colonel Price had received a leave of absence for several months on account of ill-health. Finding that an Indian war was probable, he made application to have the order rescinded, which was granted, and we find that he is now in command of what has been declared the District of the Verde. When the Apaches were, in years past, wild, untamed, hanging out from under nearly every bush and tree, waiting for an unsuspecting victim, Col. Price was here and rendered more good service in bringing them to terms of peace (especially the Wallapais) than any officer in the field. We know that he will do everything within his power to check any invasion that murderously inclined red heathens might undertake, and citizens of Northern Arizona are in luck to have this brave, good officer as their watchman during the present exciting times."

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Capt. Ingalls, 1st Art., for the use of the following letter, which he rightly conjectures may prove of general interest. We print it just as we find it:

LATITUDE 80 DEG. 32 MIN. NORTH, Aug. 7, 1881.

Capt. Jas. M. Ingalls, 1st Art., Comdg. Battery A, 1st Art., Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor:

SIR: In accordance with your request on my leaving the Battery to write to you and let you know some of the happenings of the expedition, I will render to you the following report, hoping that you will excuse the writing, for it is done on shipboard and the accommodations none of the best. We are fast in the ice, and about 20 feet thick, frozen from one shore to the other, a distance of about 20 miles.

I arrived on board of the steamer *Cortes* in New York at 2 p. m., July 22d, where Lieut. Greely spoke to me and asked me if I was one of the expedition, and to my answering him, he asked me if I had received my four months' advance pay, and on answering him he made out vouchers for me to sign, which he sent to Washington before we sailed, and I received the same in St. Johns; that is \$120 commutation only. The extra duty pay and soldier pay I did not care for, but this of course will be good on my return; he further asked me that in case I had some one to draw my pay he would make out vouchers for me to sign, which I could send to the States, but I thought best to let it stand until my return. But now about our voyage from St. Johns for the "Arctic Region."

We left St. Johns, N. F., July 7, 1881, and had a very rough passage to Disco, Greenland. We met with icebergs on our second day out; but I never was seasick and was on deck all the time. The fourth day out the sun did not set until 10 p. m., and the seventh day out we had no night at all, and on the 16th day of July we arrived in Disco. Of all the places that I have ever visited Esquimaux towns beat them all; there are only two decent houses among them, and those would not pass inspection in America. The remainder of the houses were dug-outs under ground, and the smell that would greet us on entering would make a dog sick. I have got a very good constitution, but could not stand it more than fifteen minutes. We were all treated with great respect and hospitality, and traded with the natives for articles made by them out of skins, such as pants, coats, boots, shoes, slippers, tobacco pouches, etc., and in exchange gave them cheap jewelry, cotton handkerchiefs of many colors, etc., and if I get home once more you will have a chance to see some of them and take some for keepsakes. We left Disco July 20 for Ritenbenk, a place about 70 miles further north, but as this place was worse than Disco we only stayed 24 hours there. The people had all been suffering from bad colds the winter before; they were not able to go hunting all winter, and therefore were awful poor, with hardly clothing enough for themselves, let alone trading.

We next sailed for a place called Upernavik, and 270 miles from Ritenbenk. Here we had to stop quite awhile on account of getting some skin clothing made and to get two Esquimaux pilots and dogs, also dog meat to feed the latter with, and finally having got everything on board we sailed for Lady Franklin Bay. While in Upernavik Lieut. Kisingbury, Sergt. Brainard and Rowston and myself, and also an Esquimaux for a pilot, started for a bluff some seven miles distant in our whaleboat duck hunting, and killed 300 ducks, which is the largest shooting on record from any expedition to the Arctic. We left the ship at 10 a. m. and returned at 12 midnight; used up two hours in cooking coffee and eating dinner, besides the time rowing around picking up each duck shot, and rowing 14 miles. It was a lovely sight. The cliff makes straight up from the sea, and is lined with shelves, whereon they build their nests. We would fire among them, and of course the rest would fly, but soon return and roost on the same rocks. We had only 500 rounds of ammunition and left at least 100 ducks dead on the rocks that we could not get at on account of their being killed too dead and not struggling over the edge of the shelf. The next day, upon leaving Upernavik, we had an encounter with an ice bear. The bear was coming towards us on an ice floe and was devouring a seal. The steamer was run close to the ice and fire opened on him; he was wounded and took to the water. We lowered a boat and a ball from Lieut. Kisingbury's gun through the head of the bear killed him. He was speedily hoisted on deck, photographed, then skinned and some of the meat fried, but one meal satisfied our appetites for Polar game of that size. Next day we killed a seal, which was also tasted of but not relished.

The bear was two years old, and though of greataize, it is said that there are many larger ones. Aug. 1st we arrived at Cary Islands and found the cairn and cash made there by the ships *Alert* and *Discovery*; we found a report there of the *Pandora* of 1876, who went out to the Arctic with despatches for the former ships. I copied the report and put it back in the tin box, taking the original with us on board. The cash proved to be in good order, provision in good state; also on the entrance of the cash was a whaleboat, sails, rudder and oars complete, and seemingly in good repair. Next we landed at Lytleton Island and inspected the cairns and cash there. The cairns here did not contain any reports, but the cash contained provisions, etc., which proved to be in good order. We landed 7 tons of coal here, so that in case we should be compelled to retreat in 1883 we could coal up there, as we have got a steam launch. We also found the camp of the *Polaris*, which was lost here off this island, and found lots of relics, also two Esquimaux huts abandoned, and several human skulls. We sailed from here to Cape Hawke, where there was supposed to be a boat left by the ships *Alert* and *Discovery*, and which we were to take with us. We found the boat all right, and although it had laid there six years it proved in good repair, and on launching it leaked very little. We found the cash also and reports of said ships, and the passage from Lytleton Island to Cape Hawke, which we made in 16 hours took them 21 days. We have not met with any ice (that is pack ice), which is dangerous, since we left Disco, and have made the quickest run on record, but it now looks as if the last eight miles will be difficult to make. But I must close; paper is a scarce article here, therefore I will ask you to send me some, also some newspapers and anything else you may think of interest. I am in excellent health and not a bit sorry for coming. I remain, very respectfully yours,

RODOLPH R. SCHNEIDER.

P. S.—We arrived at destination at last Aug. 14, and I am writing this Aug. 12, as the ship is going to leave to-morrow. I am doing writing for Lieut. Greely, and am, therefore, very busy, but he wanted me to tell you that he was sorry not to have been able to answer your letter in Washington, but he had been so busy that he could not. All are well; the house is almost up, stoves and coal on shore, and the place named Fort Conger, after Senator Conger from Michigan. If we had only one condemned cannon here to salute the next relief vessel, if she ever gets so far. I wonder if you could not send out one by the relief steamer next year.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 73, H. Q. A., Sept. 28, 1881.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 59, of 1878, and General Orders No. 101, of 1879, from this office (paragraphs 2156, 2157, 2159, and 2163. Codified Regulations), are revoked, and the following substituted therefor:

1. The following issues may be made to troops for their subsistence while travelling by cars, stages, transports, or otherwise than on the march, or when for short periods they may be so separated from cooking facilities as to render it impracticable to cook their rations:

Per 100 rations.	In lieu of the usual meat portion of the ration.	75 lbs. canned fresh beef; or 75 lbs. canned corned beef
	In lieu of the dry vegetable portion of the ration.	33 1-lb. cans baked beans; or 20 2-lb. cans baked beans; or 15 3-lb. cans baked beans.

[The order directs as to the issue of these rations and as to the issue of cooked rations and hot coffee to enlisted men travelling.]

Commutation of rations to enlisted men travelling under orders will not be allowed when it is practicable for them to carry cooked rations (par. 2229, Codified Regulations).

G. O. 16, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Sept. 15, 1881

At the request of the Chief Signal Officer, directs Post Commanders to keep themselves informed of the order, conduct, and general efficiency of the U. S. Military Telegraph Offices in their vicinity. The post commanders assigned to this duty are at Fort Missoula, Fort Shaw, Fort Assiniboine, Fort Ellis, Fort Custer, Fort Keogh, Camp Porter, Fort Buford, Fort Stevenson, Fort Meade, Fort Bennett, Fort Sully, Fort A. Lincoln, and Fort Yates.

When a summer or permanent camp is established near a U. S. Military Telegraph Office, the Commanding Officer of the camp will perform the duties above directed.

Officers of the Army alone or in charge of detachments travelling along the U. S. Military Telegraph Lines, will observe the lines, and when any defect is noticed that may require attention or repair, will notify the nearest telegraph office and telegraph the information to the officer in charge of the U. S. Military Telegraph Lines, at Bismarck.

G. O. 17, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Sept. 19, 1881.

Directs that after Sept. 30, 1881, the practice on the rifle range will be discontinued; that until target practice is resumed, practice in estimating distances, by pacing and by sight, will be held at least twice a week by each company, unless prevented by inclement weather.

When the weather will not permit practice in estimating distances, theoretical instruction and exercise in the preliminary drills prescribed by Part 2, Rifle Firing, Revised Edition, will be substituted.

Give instructions to regimental commanders how to facilitate the proper assignment of recruits to companies by the Dept. Commander.

G. O. 15, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Sept. 10, 1881.

The following reports of matches between company teams, fired during the months of May and June, 1881, are published:

By command of Brig.-Gen. Terry:
SAMUEL BRECK, Asst. Adjutant-General.

Match Between Teams of Companies F and I, 17th Inf., Fired at Fort Sisseton, D. T., May 22, 1881—Range 200 Yards:

Team of Co. I.—Sergt. T. M. Collins, 28; 2d Lieut. E. Chynoweth, 28; Pvt. J. T. Ashby, 26; Pvt. W. Ballman, 24; Corp. W. O'Donnell, 24; Corp. J. Raglan, 20; Corp. T. McDonald, 19. Total score Co. I, 169.

Team of Co. F.—Sergt. J. Massena, 29; Pvt. W. Nowell, 26; Sergt. G. Bentley, 26; Pvt. J. Schon, 24; 2d Lieut. E. A. Grumley, 21; Pvt. W. Haurahan, 20; 1st Sergt. E. White, 20. Total score Co. F, 166.

Match Between Teams of Companies B and F, 11th Inf., Fired at Camp Poplar River, M. T., May 30, 1881—Range 200 Yards:

Team of Co. F.—Pvt. P. Curly, 38; Pvt. H. Carey, 39; Sergt. C. Bobst, 37; Corp. J. J. Clements, 36; Pvt. C. M. Johnston, 30; Sergt. C. Dabun, 27. Total score Co. F, 208.

Team of Co. B.—Corp. D. Davis, 37; Corp. M. Yensen, 37; Sergt. J. Neland, 35; Sergt. C. Blight, 31; Pvt. J. Graham, 28; Musician M. Sullivan, 28. Total score Co. B, 191.

Match Between Teams of Companies B and F, 11th Inf., Fired at Camp Poplar River, M. T., June 29, 1881—Range 200 Yards:

Team of Co. B.—Corp. D. Davis, 35; Corp. M. Yensen, 32; Sergt. C. Blight, 29; Pvt. J. Dwyer, 29; Musician M. Sullivan, 23; Pvt. G. D. Gender, 16. Total score Co. B, 163.

Team of Co. F.—Pvt. C. M. Johnston, 33; Sergt. C. Bobst, 32; Corp. S. Wygand, 29; Pvt. H. Carey, 25; Corp. J. J. Clements, 16; Pvt. J. Curley, 16. Total score Co. F, 151.

NOTE.—Wind blowing a gale across the line of fire.

G. O. 29, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Sept. 14, 1881.

Publishes memoranda for the information and guidance of officers of this command, in regard to regulations, issues, etc., of the Sub. Dept.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed at once to Cleveland, Ohio, under special instructions (S. O. 44, Sept. 28, M. D. A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Major R. N. Batchelder, Depot Q. M., San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to San Jose, Cal., on public business (S. O. 159, Sept. 19, M. D. P.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Henry F. Clarke, Com'y of Sub., will proceed to Washington, D. C., Fort Monroe and Yorktown, Va., on public business (S. O. 170, Sept. 24, D. E.)

Capt. C. P. Eagan, C. S., will proceed to Camp Thomas, A. T., and such other points as may be necessary, on public business (S. O. 107, Sept. 17, D. A.)

Capt. O. A. Woodruff, Chief C. S. of the Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and, if necessary, to the end of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad track, and return, on public business (S. O. 112, Sept. 17, D. N. M.)

Com'y Sergt. William H. Donaldson, now on furlough at Syracuse, N. Y., will report to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic for temporary duty in connection with the Yorktown Centennial celebration (S. O., Sept. 28, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. J. A. Simons is relieved from duty at Fort Meade, D. T., and will report to the Med. Director at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 172, Sept. 17, D. D.)

So much of par. 1, S. O. 77, series of 1880, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, directing A. A. Surg. S. H. Van Cleave to proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, and if necessary to Yankton, D. T., is amended to read Council Bluffs, Iowa, instead of Yankton, D. T. (S. O. 173, Sept. 22, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. J. H. Lott will accompany the detachment of recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Sept. 27, for Fort Snelling, Minn., as medical officer (Order 183, Sept. 23, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

1st Lieut. L. Brechemin, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Yates, D. T., Sept. 29 (S. O. 175, Sept. 22, D. D.)

Capt. John Brooke, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Newport Barracks, Ky., Sept. 20 (S. O. 99, Sept. 19, D. S.)

Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell, now in San Antonio, Tex., on leave, will proceed to Abilene, Tex., on public business (S. O. 115, Sept. 17, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. G. A. Thompson will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., to relieve A. A. Surg. W. W. Hall of his duties at that post. The latter will report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri for annulment of his contract (S. O. 190, Sept. 19, D. M.)

The leave of absence for twenty days granted Surg. John Campbell is extended ten days (S. O. 99, Sept. 19, D. S.)

The C. O. Fort McKinney, Wyo., will annul the contract of A. A. Surg. H. D. Barnitz (S. O. 93, Sept. 19, D. P.)

Major D. L. Huntington, Surg., is relieved from duty as attending surgeon at the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D. C., and will report to the Surg.-Gen. for duty as curator of the Army Medical Museum and to take charge of the division of surgical records of the Surg.-Gen.'s Office (S. O., Sept. 24, W. D.)

Capt. Calvin De Witt, Asst. Surg., now on leave of absence, will report to the governor of the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D. C., for duty as attending surgeon (S. O., Sept. 24, W. D.)

Surg. C. C. Byrne will report to Capt. W. S. Worth, 8th Inf., for temporary duty with his command (Field Order 2, Sept. 7, D. A.)

Capt. L. M. Maus, Asst. Surg., will accompany the detachment of recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Sept. 27, for Santa Fe, N. M., as medical officer (Order 181, Sept. 21, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

The contract with A. A. Surg. E. McLoon is annulled, to take effect Sept. 22 (S. O. 118, Sept. 21, D. T.)

Surg. C. C. Byrne is relieved from duty at Willcox, A. T., and will proceed to Camp Thomas, A. T., for duty in the field (Field Order 4, Sept. 9, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. Dorsey M. McPherson is relieved from duty at Camp on Walnut Creek, A. T., and will proceed to Fort Verde, A. T., for duty, relieving Asst. Surg. J. O. Skinner, who will proceed to Willcox, A. T., for temporary duty as Asst. Med. Purveyor in the field (S. O. 107, Sept. 17, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. J. J. Carroll is assigned to duty at Camp on Walnut Creek, A. T. (S. O. 107, Sept. 17, D. A.)

As soon as relieved at Yorktown, Va., by Asst. Surg. Turritt, Asst. Surg. W. H. King will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 170, Sept. 24, D. E.)

Major R. H. Alexander, Surg., Fort Trumbull, Conn., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, to take effect Oct. 1, 1881 (S. O. 170, Sept. 24, D. E.)

Capt. Ezra Woodruff, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Willlet's Point, N. Y. H., Oct. 4 (S. O., Sept. 27, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. D. Weisel, member G. C.-M. at Fort Warren, Mass., Sept. 27 (S. O. 170, Sept. 24, D. E.)

A. A. Surg. Levi Force, now at Fort Grant, A. T., will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., for duty (Field Order 9, Sept. 14, D. A.)

Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Dakota, is granted A. A. Surg. A. C. Bergen, Fort Hale, D. T. (S. O. 176, Sept. 24, D. D.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted A. A. Surg. Herman Miller, Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 176, Sept. 24, D. D.)

Leave has been extended three months to Surg. J. D. Hall (S. O., Sept. 29, W. D.)

Sick leave for one year, with permission to go beyond sea, has been granted Asst. Surg. Clarence Ewen (S. O., Sept. 29, W. D.)

Leave has been granted to Surg. H. E. Brown for four months (S. O., Sept. 29, W. D.)

The station of Hosp. Steward James Livingstone is fixed at Fort Buford, D. T., instead of Camp Porter, M. T. Hosp. Steward Henry B. Fletcher will be relieved from duty at Fort Buford, D. T., on the arrival of Hosp. Steward Livingstone, and will then proceed to Camp Porter, M. T., for duty (S. O. 173, Sept. 19, D. D.)

Hosp. Steward Henry Huthstainer re-enlisted at Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, 1881.

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Major W. H. Comegys, Paymaster, will proceed to Fort Grant, A. T. (Field Order 8, Sept. 13, D. A.)

Major G. F. Robinson, Paymaster, will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will report by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri for assignment to duty in the Dist. of New Mexico (S. O., Sept. 20, W. D.)

Major Wm. B. Rochester, Paymaster, President G. C.-M. at Newport Barracks, Ky., Sept. 20 (S. O. 99, Sept. 19, D. S.)

Major J. B. M. Potter, Paymaster, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 173, Sept. 29, D. E.)

Major W. A. Bucker, Chief Paymaster of the Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Keshena, Wis., and pay the company of the 7th Inf., on temporary duty at that place (S. O. 176, Sept. 24, D. D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Capt. C. W. Raymond, President; 1st Lieut. F. V. Abbot, T. L. Case, Jr., and T. A. Bingham, and 2d Lieut. G. J. Fiebigler and O. M. Carter members, and 1st Lieut. Eugene Griffith Judge-Advocate of G. C.-M. at Willlet's Point, N. Y. H., Oct. 4 (S. O., Sept. 27, W. D.)

Lieut.-Col. W. P. Craigill will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 44, Sept. 28, M. D. A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—1st Lieut. Ira MacNutt, member G. C.-M. at Newport Barracks, Ky., Sept. 20 (S. O. 99, Sept. 19, D. S.)

Ord. Sergt. William Daniels, on duty at Jackson Barracks, La., died at that post Sept. 23, 1881.

Lieut. Col. A. R. Bullington is relieved from duty at the Watervliet Arsenal and assigned to the command of the National Armory, Springfield, Mass. (S. O., Sept. 29, W. D.)

Major A. Mordecai is relieved from duty as member of Ordnance Board in New York, and assigned to the command of Watervliet Arsenal (S. O., Sept. 29, W. D.)

Capt. George W. McKee is relieved from duty at Rock Island and assigned to duty as member of the Ordnance Board, New York City (S. O., Sept. 29, W. D.)

Major F. H. Parker is detailed member of the Board on Heavy Ordnance convened in G. O. May 16 (S. O., Sept. 29, W. D.)

CHAPLAINS.—Leave of absence for one month, on Surg. certificate, is granted Chaplain A. D. Mitchell, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 106, Sept. 15, D. A.)

THE LINE.

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Leave of Absence.—Capt. S. T. Hamilton, six months (S. O., Sept. 29, W. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.

Leave Extended.—Capt. George A. Drew, Fort McKinney, Wy. T., ten days (S. O. 96, Sept. 28, M. D. M.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.

Resigned.—The resignation of 1st Lieut. F. D. Grant has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 1, 1881 (S. O., Sept. 28, W. D.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Field Orders.—Major A. K. Arnold, A. A. Insp.-Gen. Dept. of Arizona, is appointed A. A. G., in the field (Field Orders 1, Sept. 6, D. A.)

Capt. C. B. McLellan, comdg. Co. L, now at Point of Mountain, A. T., will proceed with his company (L) to Camp Thomas, A. T. (Field Orders 8, Sept. 13, D. A.)

Indian Scouts.—2d Lieut. W. O. Clark, Co. C, Indian Scouts, will proceed at once with his company to the San Carlos Reservation, A. T., where he will discharge his scouts, and immediately re-enlist a new company (Field Orders 8, Sept. 13, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgia.

Awaiting Orders.—Capt. J. M. Bell will await further orders in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 176, Sept. 24, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps will transfer to the C. O. post of San Antonio the twelve recruits for headquarters and troops at Fort Clark, and with the remaining nine for Troops B, F, and I, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex. The C. O. thereof will forward the recruits for Troops B and I to their destination (S. O. 116, Sept. 19, D. T.)

1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain will take charge of twelve select recruits for the 8th Cav. and conduct them to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 116, Sept. 19, D. T.)

Transferred.—Troop H (Farnsworth's) is transferred from Fort Clark to Fort Duncan, and Troop C (Foot's) is transferred from Fort Duncan to Fort Clark (S. O. 118, Sept. 21, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Adj., will report to the Comdr. Dist. of New Mexico and accompany him to Fort Craig and such other points in the District as may be necessary (S. O. 112, Sept. 17, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. R. T. Emmet, Actg. Engr. Officer of the Dist. of New Mexico, will at once proceed to such points, as may be necessary, between Deming and Shakspeare, on the Southern Pacific R. R., and comply with instructions contained in letter to him of Sept. 17 (S. O. 112, Sept. 17, D. N. M.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. J. A. Olmsted and G. Valois, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Cummings, N. M., by par. 4, S. O. 183, from D. Mo. (S. O. 190, Sept. 19, D. M.)

Field Service.—Co. O (Beyer's) is relieved from duty with the Battalion 9th Cav. under Major John Mix, and will at once proceed from Fort Cummings to Ojo Caliente, N. M., for temporary field duty (S. O. 112, Sept. 17, D. N. M.)

Rejoin.—Co. D (Loud's) is relieved from field duty at Ojo Caliente, and upon arrival there of Co. C will return to its station at Fort Craig, N. M., and report to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 112, Sept. 17, D. N. M.)

Veterinary Surgeon.—Veterinary Surgeon Samuel Burdett will report for duty to the A. A. Q. M. Santa Fe (S. O. 111, Sept. 15, D. N. M.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. Clermont L. Best, president; Capt. Alanson M. Randol, 1st Lieut. Richard G. Shaw, Frederic C. Nichols, 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, members, and 1st Lieut. Abner H. Merrill, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Warren, Mass., Sept. 27 (S. O. 170, Sept. 24, D. E.)

Major Royal T. Frank, president; Capt. Tully McCrea, John A. Darling, 1st Lieut. William P. Van Ness, 2d Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, members, and 1st Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Sept. 27 (S. O. 170, Sept. 24, D. E.)

1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., and 2d Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, members, G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Fort Trumbull, Conn., on Sept. 27, by par. 4, S. O. 170, from D. E. (S. O. 171, Sept. 27, D. E.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin is relieved as member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Fort Trumbull, Conn., on Sept. 27, by par. 4, S. O. 170, from D. E. (S. O. 171, Sept. 27, D. E.)

Yorktown Celebration.—A detachment, to consist of three non-commissioned officers and twenty-five privates of Light Bat. K, 1st Art., with twenty-five horses, under command of 1st Lieut. Allyn Capron, of that battery, are detailed for service at Yorktown, Va., during the Centennial Celebration to take place at that point in October (S. O. 43, Sept. 23, M. D. A.)

1st Lieut. J. M. K. Davis, Adj., will accompany the battalion and band of this regiment to Yorktown, Va. (S. O. 45, Sept. 29, M. D. A.)

A salute.—Private John Harris, of Bat. A, 1st Art., at Fort Columbus, last Saturday evening seized Sergt. William Boughton, of the same battery, from behind and endeavored to cut his throat. He was but partially successful, as the razor caught in the Sergeant's chin, making a serious wound on the right cheek and completely around his neck. Sergt. Boughton is doing well. His assailant is in close confinement and will soon be tried by a General Court-martial. He had been drinking, and the Sergeant refused him permission to visit the sutler's store.

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. E. M. Cobb will proceed to Fort Monroe and Yorktown, Va., for the performance of the duty assigned him in S. O. 99, M. D. A. (S. O. 169, Sept. 22, D. E.)

Leave Cancelled.—On his own application, the leave for twenty days granted 1st Lieut. E. S. Curtis, Little Rock Bks, Ark., is cancelled (S. O. 99, Sept. 19, D. S.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. C. A. Postley, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Sept. 27 (S. O. 170, Sept. 24, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, from Sept. 1, 1881, 2d Lieut. F. P. Blair (S. O., Sept. 23, W. D.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. C. A. Postley is relieved as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Sept. 27, by par. 4, S. O. 170, from Hdqrs. Dept. of East (S. O. 171, Sept. 27, D. E.)

Revoked.—So much of S. O. 99, from Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Atlantic, as directs the Regt. Q. M. and Q. M. Sergt. of the 3d Art. to accompany the battalion of that regiment to Yorktown, is revoked. The battalion commander will select another officer of his command for duty as Battn. Q. M. (S. O. 45, Sept. 29, M. D. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

Detached Service.—The journey from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Pike's Peak, Colo., and return, on public business by 1st Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, Act. Sig. Officer, between Sept. 6 and 15, 1881, is approved (S. O. 190, Sept. 19, D. M.)
1st Lieut. Frederick Fuger, R. Q. M., will proceed to Lathrop, Cal., on public business (S. O. 158, Sept. 16, M. D. P.)
1st Lieut. Michael O'Brien will proceed to Fort Bayard and other places necessary to obtain the papers required to close the accounts of 2d Lieut. G. W. Smith, 9th Cav., deceased. Also to Lawrence, Kas., for the purpose of obtaining from Lieut. Smith's widow the retained records and other necessary information in the case (S. O. 115, Sept. 21, D. N. M.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Wells Willard, A. D. C., 2d Lieut. James R. McAniff, members, and 2d Lieut. John M. Baldwin, A. D. C., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Newport Bks, Ky., Sept. 20 (S. O. 99, Sept. 19, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of South, Capt. C. C. MacConnell (S. O., Sept. 20, W. D.)

Seven days, from Sept. 1, Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 171, Sept. 27, D. E.)
Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, three months, on being relieved from duty with light battery (S. O., Sept. 29, W. D.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Change of Station.—The C. O. Dist. of Montana will relieve Co. K from duty at Fort Maginnis, as soon as its services can be spared, and direct it to take station at Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 174, Sept. 20, D. D.)

Assignment of Duty.—Lieut. Arthur Williams will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty at that post (S. O., Sept. 29, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of four months, 2d Lieut. William E. P. French, Fort Ellis, Mont. T. (S. O. 93, Sept. 27, M. D. M.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

Detached Service.—A detachment of 50 disposable recruits for the 3d Cav., and a number of selected recruits recently assigned, will leave the Recruiting Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo., Sept. 23, for Cheyenne, W. T., in charge of Capt. C. J. Von Hermann, 4th Inf., who, upon arrival at Cheyenne, W. T., will report by telegraph to the A. A. G. Dept. of Platte for further instructions. Upon completion of these duties, Capt. Von Hermann will join his company (S. O. 102, Sept. 20, Hdqrs Rec. Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel.

Detached Service.—The recruits for Fort Yates for the 17th Inf. will be forwarded, under charge of Capt. W. Lyman, 5th Inf., to Fort A. Lincoln, where they will be received by an officer from Fort Yates, who will conduct them to their station (S. O. 174, Sept. 20, D. D.)

Awaiting Orders.—2d Lieut. J. M. T. Partello will await further orders in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 176, Sept. 24, D. D.)
Recruits.—Twenty-five recruits will be sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 5th Inf. (S. O., Sept. 20, W. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. William H. H. Crowell, Fort Douglas, U. T. (S. O. 96, Sept. 22, D. P.)
To Join.—On the arrival of Co. C at Fort Cameron, Utah, 2d Lieut. Z. W. Torrey, now at that post, will rejoin his proper company (E), at Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 95, Sept. 19, D. P.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Francis Woodbridge, now at Frankford Arsenal, Penn., will proceed to Jefferson Bks, Mo., to conduct a detachment of recruits for the 2d Cav. to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O., Sept. 20, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Detached Service.—Major W. W. Sanders, Actg. Insp.-Gen. of the Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to and inspect Forts A. Lincoln and Yates, D. T. (S. O. 173, Sept. 19, D. D.)

1st Lieut. C. M. Bailey, R. Q. M., is detailed as Depot Q. M., A. C. S., and Actg. Ord. Officer at Willcox, A. T. (Field Orders 2, Sept. 7, D. A.)

Field Service.—Capt. W. S. Worth is charged with guarding the railway passenger trains between Tucson, A. T., and Deming, N. M. Co. D and K will report to Capt. W. S. Worth for duty at Willcox, A. T. Capt. Charles Porter, comdg. Co. B, will proceed with his company to Fort Grant, A. T., en route to Camp Thomas, A. T., for further orders (Field Orders 2, Sept. 7, D. A.)

Relieved.—Lieut.-Col. J. D. Wilkins is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will join his proper station, Benicia Bks, Cal. (Field Orders 3, Sept. 8, D. A.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Detached Service.—Col. H. B. Clitz will proceed to Yorktown via Fort Monroe, Va., on public business in connection with the Yorktown ceremonies (S. O. 170, Sept. 24, D. E.)

2d Lieut. Thomas J. Clay will proceed without delay to Fort Wayne, Mich., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty with Co. E during the Yorktown ceremonies (S. O. 170, Sept. 24, D. E.)

Temporary Duty.—By direction of the Secretary of War a company of the 10th Infantry, at Fort Wayne, Mich., will proceed at once to Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of furnishing a guard for the vault containing the remains of the late President Garfield. The officer in command, upon his arrival at Cleveland, will confer with the Mayor of that city, Mr. B. R. Herrick. The company will be encamped in or near the cemetery at Cleveland (S. O. 173, Sept. 28, D. E.) [Hampson's company, K, has been selected.]

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Fort Wayne, Mich., will grant Sergt. Martin Hamburg, Co. E, a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. 173, Sept. 29, D. E.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Detached Service.—Capt. Theo. Schwan is assigned to command a detachment of General Service recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Sept. 27, for Fort Snelling, Minn. (Order 183, Sept. 23, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

Recruits.—Twenty-five recruits will be sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 11th Inf. (S. O., Sept. 20, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Detached Service.—Lieut. S. C. Mills will proceed with a detachment of recruits to Fort Grant, A. T. (Field Orders 8, Sept. 13, D. A.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Millard F. Waltz, still further extended one month (S. O., Sept. 24, W. D.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. P. G. Wood is relieved from duty at Benicia Bks, Cal., and will join his company in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 157, Sept. 14, M. D. P.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

Recruits.—Twenty-five to the 14th Inf., at Gunnison, Colo. (S. O., Sept. 24, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Horace Jewett and 2d Lieut. William F. Blauvelt, members, G. C.-M. convened at Fort Cummings, N. M., by par. 4, S. O. 183, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 190, Sept. 19, D. M.)

1st Lieut. T. F. Davis is relieved from duty as member and is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. constituted by par. 2, S. O. 119, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, to meet at Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 192, Sept. 21, D. M.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. S. C. Plummer is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. constituted by par. 2, S. O. 119, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, to meet at Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 192, Sept. 21, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. A. Lockwood will take charge of a detachment of recruits from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Fort Pomona, D. T., for the 17th Inf. (S. O. 174, Sept. 20, D. D.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. W. M. Van Horne, president; Capt. L. M. O'Brien, 1st Lieut. T. Sharp, W. P. Rogers, Adjt., A. Ogle, 2d Lieut. C. Sage, members, and 2d Lieut. E. W. Howe, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Yates, D. T., Sept. 29 (S. O. 175, Sept. 22, D. D.)

1st Lieut. James Brennan, J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. 149, D. D. (S. O. 176, Sept. 24, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 172, Sept. 17, D. D.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. W. A. Mann is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. appointed by par. 3, S. O. 149, D. D. (S. O. 176, Sept. 24, D. D.)

Awaiting Orders.—2d Lieut. E. Chynoweth will await further orders at St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 176, Sept. 14, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. G. N. Bomford is assigned to duty with the detachment of recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Sept. 27, for Santa Fe, N. M., and will report to Capt. Poole accordingly (Order 181, Sept. 21, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Alfred McC. Ogle, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., one month (S. O. 94, Sept. 24, M. D. M.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. A. McC. Ogle is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Chief Engineer Officer Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 191, Sept. 20, D. M.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will grant a furlough for sixty days to Private George Burns, Co. H (S. O. 191, Sept. 20, D. M.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Theodore Mosher is relieved from duty as A. A. Q. M. at Abilene, Tex., and will report at San Antonio, Tex., for temporary duty. The journey performed by Lieut. Mosher from Abilene to San Antonio is approved (S. O. 118, Sept. 21, D. T.)

Capt. D. C. Poole is assigned to command a detachment of General Service recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Sept. 27, for Santa Fe, N. M. (Order 181, Sept. 21, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

1st Lieut. G. S. L. Ward, A. D. C., will accompany the Commander of the Mil. Div. of Atlantic from Washington, D. C., to Cleveland, Ohio, and return to these Hdqrs (S. O. 43, Sept. 23, M. D. A.)

To Join.—Col. D. S. Stanley, now in San Antonio, Tex., will, before joining his station, inspect the company of his regiment at the post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 119, Sept. 22, D. T.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. Lea Febiger is relieved from further duty at Gunnison, Colo., and will rejoin his company (S. O. 192, Sept. 21, D. M.)

2d Lieut. J. R. Claggett will return to Hdqrs Cantonment on Uncompaghe, Colo. (S. O. 191, Sept. 20, D. M.)

Recruits.—Twenty-five to the 23d Inf., at Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O., Sept. 24, W. D.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. C. A. Devol (S. O. 175, Sept. 22, D. D.)

Sub-Post Discontinued.—Ojo Caliente, N. M., is discontinued as a sub post of Fort Craig, N. M., and designated as a field station. Supplies for Ojo Caliente will hereafter be furnished from Fort Craig (S. O. 112, Sept. 17, D. N. M.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Newport Bks, Ky., Sept. 20. Detail: One officer each of the Pay, Med., and Ord. Depts., and three officers of the 5th Art.

At Fort Yates, D. T., Sept. 29. Detail: Seven officers of the 17th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Trumbull, Conn., Sept. 27. Detail: Six officers of the 1st Art., and one officer of the 3d Art.

At Fort Warren, Mass., Sept. 27. Detail: Six officers of the 1st Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Willet's Point, N. Y. H., Oct. 4. Detail: Seven officers of the Corps of Engineers, and one of the Med. Dept.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Col. Wesley Merritt, 5th Cav., comdg. Fort Laramie, W. T., at his post, on unserviceable property (S. O. 95, Sept. 19, D. P.)

Capt. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept., at Fort Niobrara, Neb., on unserviceable public property, other than that pertaining to the Med. Dept. (S. O. 96, Sept. 22, D. P.)

Board of Officers.—Capt. A. J. McGonigle, A. Q. M., and Capt. F. F. Whitehead, C. S. (New Orleans, La.), a board to take an inventory of the public property at Jackson Bks, La., Sept. 27. (Ord. Sergt. William Daniels, in charge, having died Sept. 25.) (S. O. 100, Sept. 24, D. S.)

Boards of Survey.—To consist of Capt. Harry C. Egbert and 1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson, 12th Inf., the only officers avail-

able, is to meet at Whipple Depot, A. T., Sept. 17, to investigate the delay in shipment of stores from Fort Verde to Camp on Walnut Creek, A. T. (S. O. 106, Sept. 15, D. A.)

To consist of Capt. Thomas Britton, 1st Lieut. D. L. Craft, and 2d Lieut. John J. Shaw, 6th Inf., at Fort Douglas, Utah, on Sept. 23, to report upon the alleged loss by fire, at Ogden City, Utah, on May 26, 1881, of two boxes of ordinance stores (S. O. 95, Sept. 19, D. P.)

In San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 15, for the inspection of horses for the 6th Cav. Detail: Major John Green, 1st Cav., and Capt. George F. Price, 5th Cav. (S. O. 157, Sept. 14, M. D. P.)

To consist of Capt. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Capt. G. B. Rodney, and 2d Lieut. H. A. Schroeder, 4th Art., at the Clothing Depot in San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 19, to report upon damaged condition of articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage (S. O. 158, Sept. 16, M. D. P.)

Reduction of Non-Commissioned Officers.—In an endorsement by the Adjutant-General of the Army of Sept. 12, 1881, the following decision is made: "The opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General that a Garrison Court-martial is not authorized to reduce to the ranks a non-commissioned officer, has been disapproved by the Secretary of War in 1863, and since that date the decision of the Secretary that Garrison Courts-martial have the power to reduce non-commissioned officers has been in force." Attention is invited to paragraph 79, Revised Army Regulations of 1863.

Ammunition for Troops.—S. O. 111, Dist. of New Mexico, of Sept. 15, directs 10,000 rounds rifle cartridges, cal. 45, to be shipped to Fort Stanton, N. M., for Lieut. Schaeffer; to Lieut. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., comdg. Co. B, Indian Scouts, Fort Cummings, N. M., 20 rifles, cal. 45, 10,000 rounds rifle cartridges, cal. 45, and 35 cartridge belts; and 10,000 rounds rifle ammunition (brass shell), cal. 45, to Capt. Heyl, 4th Cav., at Fort Wingate, N. M.

Military Prisoners.—The unexecuted portion of the sentences awarded Privates John J. Loe and Jacob Padberg, Co. K, 1st Cav., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 41, Sept. 9, D. C.)

In the cases of Private Henry Harris, Co. D, 3d Inf., and William Freeman, late Private Co. G, 25th Inf., so much of the sentences to confinement as remains unexecuted are remitted (G. C.-M. O. 116, Sept. 15, D. D.)

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—The post chapel and library has been handsomely decorated in honor of our late Commander-in-chief by C. J. Van Valkenburg, depot librarian, and G. L. Blucher, depot school teacher. A large lithograph of the late President, tastefully mounted with evergreen and crape, is the chief feature of decoration; the festooning and wreathing is also very neat. A salute of 21 guns was fired at this depot, commencing at 12 o'clock noon on the date of the interment of the late President. Private John Hayes, Co. D, who died in the post hospital, was buried here with military honors Sept. 23. A detachment of 25 recruits left this depot Sept. 27, for Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 11th Infantry. Lieut. J. T. Kirkman, 14th Inf., in command, Lieut. D. B. Burnham, 15th Inf., A. C. S.

Fort Coeur D'Alene.—The Coeur D'Alene Spectator, of Aug. 31, terminates the career of that witty paper. We shall miss it amongst our exchanges. The last number, amongst many pleasant and interesting items, contains the following: Our garrison was enlivened by a visit of our new Department Commander, General Nelson A. Miles, who arrived here on the 22d instant, accompanied by Gen. Geo. B. Dandy and Lieut. Oscar F. Long, 5th Infantry, A. D. C. The General arrived about 9 A. M., and was received with the usual salute. At 10 A. M. the troops were paraded for review and inspection. After which the General made a thorough inspection of the post. General Dandy specially inspected the transportation of the post. The party left at 3 P. M. for Westwood, en route to Camp Spokane. While here the General and Mr. Long were the guests of Captain Mills, and General Dandy was entertained by Captain Clark.... Major S. T. Cushing, Chief Commissary, visited our post. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cushing and their two children. While here they were the guests of Lieut. Egbert and Lieut. Benham. Business calling him away, Major Cushing left for Vancouver on the 23d, leaving Mrs. Cushing and the children, who spent a week at the house of Dr. Spencer the Post Surgeon. Mrs. Cushing and the children left for Vancouver on the 31st inst.... Captain Thomas McGregor and Lieut. B. P. Page Wainwright, 1st Cavalry, visited our post, on Court-martial duty, on the 7th of August, and remained with us about a week. These gentlemen are ardent fishermen, and during their interals of leisure enjoyed the pleasures of the rod and reel. Both were quite successful, catching large quantities of fish. Capt. McGregor, we believe, carried off the palm by catching a trout weighing three and one quarter pounds, while the largest caught by Lieut. Wainwright reached but two and three quarters. Both gentlemen expressed themselves as highly gratified with their visit, and, assuredly, it gave us great pleasure to have them with us, and we hope their visit may soon be repeated.... Lieut. and Mrs. Rowell returned from Camp Spokane on the 22d, having had a very pleasant visit.... Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton with their two children returned on the 25th. Gen. Wheaton assumed command on the 25th inst. The General and family are heartily welcome back.... Our Post was favored this month by a visit of the "Frank Cleaves Dramatic and Musical Combination Troupe." Capt. Keller, 2d Inf., very kindly tendered them the use of a part of his Company Quarters which was fitted up with a temporary stage and seats for the audience. On the 8th instant they gave us the "Child of the Regiment," with the farce, "The boy that never saw a woman;" the 9th, "East Lynne;" the 10th, "Black-eyed Susan," with farce "A kiss in the dark;" the 11th, "Honey-moon," with the farce "A quiet family;" the 12th, "Shingaw," and on the 13th, "The New Magdalen," with the farce "Cabbage Bouquet."

The Department of Dakota News.—The Pioneer Press of September 22, says: Seventy-five recruits for the 7th Infantry, have arrived at Fort Snelling, and orders have been issued to forward them to their destination as soon as possible. Proposals have been received by Gen. Myers, chief quartermaster for the delivery in this city of 150 cavalry horses, viz.: D. W. Woodmansee of Minneapolis, at \$153.50, and Frank Chambers, of Owatonna, at \$135 for each animal. The contract will be awarded to Mr. Chambers, and the board of officers, Capt. J. B. Dewees, 2d Cavalry; Capt. H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cavalry, and 1st Lieut. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cavalry, will assemble here early next week for the inspection of these horses, which are intended for the use of the 2d and 7th regiments of Cav.... Capt. Theo. B. Dewees, 2d Cavalry, reached St. Paul yesterday, and is stopping at the Merchants Hotel.... Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, 15th Infantry, arrived yesterday from Fort Assiniboine, en route to New York city, where he has been assigned to duty on recruiting service.... Major W. Sanders, 8th Infantry, left on Monday evening last for Fort A. Lincoln and Yates, on a tour of inspection.... Company K, 3d Infantry, will soon be relieved from duty at Fort Shaw, M. T.... 2d Lieut. J. A. De-

vol. 25th Infantry, arrived in the city on Tuesday, from Fort Meade, D. T., in charge of two military convicts.... 1st Lt. J. C. Ayers, Ordnance Department, passed through the city yesterday, on his way to Springfield Arsenal, his new station. The lieutenant has made many friends in this city and in the department during his tour of duty at the Fort A. Lincoln ordnance depot, and he takes with him their best wishes for his future success.... A detachment of 53 recruits for the 11th Infantry left on the Northern Pacific train last evening under command of Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine, and a detachment of thirty for the 17th arrived at Fort Snelling from David's Island, N. Y., in charge of Capt. P. H. Remington, 10th Infantry.... Capt. Dangerfield Parker, 3d Infantry, U. S. A., and wife, arrived from Fort Maginnis yesterday, are at the Merchants.

Santa Fe and District of New Mexico News.—The *Military Review* of Sept. 15 says: Lieut. Stedman returned from field duty Sept. 2.... Mrs. Gen. Hatch is on a short visit to her friends in Washington.... Ex-Sec. of War Ramsay was in our midst during the last fifteen days.... Capt. Beau was on a short visit to Santa Fe from Craig during the last fifteen days.... Capt. Lord left Santa Fe for Vegas on the 12th, to meet his family, and returned on the 15th.... Gen. R. S. Mackenzie and Surgeon Hartnuff registered at District Headquarters on Sept. 12.... Sergt. Richard Miller, Co. D, 9th Cavalry, who has just reached here with a party of recruits, was the subject of a murderous attack while en route to the States on furlough four months since, by a party of confidence men on the Union Pacific Railroad. He lost his money and barely escaped with his life. He, however, sent one of the seven flash gentlemen to his happy hunting-ground in his desperate struggle against the whole gang.... Gen. John Pope, accompanied by his two aides, Major Dunn and Capt. Taylor, will return to Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 17.... Mrs. Capt. Lord, with Miss Mabel and the two little ones, have been on a short visit as far as Kansas City, taking in the Las Vegas Springs on their return to Santa Fe.... Two enjoyable "German" were given at Santa Fe during the short sojourn here of Mrs. Gen. Pope, her two sons, and her guests Mrs. and Miss Yatsman.... The District Commander, accompanied by Lieut. Stedman, will leave Santa Fe for Fort Craig and the southern posts of the District on Sept. 19.... Capt. Woodruff, Chief C. S. of the District, and Lieut. Emmet will both leave Santa Fe next week for the South, the former to Fort Wingate, and the latter to points between Deming and Shakespear.... Col. Lee, Chief Quartermaster of the District, is now at Fort Bliss on public business connected with his department.... Lieut. George F. Cooke, 15th Infantry, has returned from leave of absence, and is now at his post at Stanton.... Lieut. Amalies, of the Mexican Army, was killed on Sept. 14, by Indians, in the Candelaria Mountains.

Fort McKinney, Wyo.—A letter of Sept. 12 to the *Cheyenne Leader* gives some interesting news concerning Fort McKinney: "The post is rapidly nearing completion, and requires only a few more hundreds of Uncle Sam's dollars to make it one of the most beautiful forts in the division. The quarters for officers and enlisted men are good, ventilation in the barracks is faulty, and some of them not finished. Our commanding officer is a gentleman of whom we may be justly proud—one who does all in his power to make all feel at home. The guard house is empty; no desertions; health and contentment are noticeable on the brows of all. We have company gardens on the reservation, and consequently vegetables in abundance. We were lately reinforced by two companies—Co. M of the 3d Cavalry and Co. A 9th Infantry—and between garrison duty and manual labor there are no idle times here. I see that Order 24 is inoperative here, why I do not care to know. On Aug. 29 our saw mill was destroyed by fire. Co. A 9th Infantry lost one of its members by death—Private Richard Burke, a brave soldier. He died in the hospital here on Sept. 1, of heart disease. He served fifteen years in the Army, and was rewarded a medal of honor for bravery in action by Congress. His remains were followed to the post cemetery by the entire command, all the officers being present. Capt. A. H. Bowman read the service of the Episcopal Church at the grave. Private Burke's family live in Brooklyn, N. Y., and his effects will be forwarded to them.

Sparks from McKinney.—The Sawtelle Specialty Troupe arrived here on Wednesday last, and have been giving performances nightly to good audiences since their arrival. The sketches of Billy Mack and his amiable wife (Edith Valentine) are excellent in every respect, and highly appreciated by the audience. It is the only entertainment here, and the plays are good.... The Paymaster, Major Wham, arrived here on the 18th, and paid off on the 20th. Boys are glad.... Lieut. Hoffman and Asst-Surgeon H. D. Barnitz left here for a few days' hunt in the mountains.... Commissary Sergt. Southwick and wife were surprised on the 20th inst. by their many friends, who remembered it was the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding, and every one had a good time, as well as a great surprise to the sergeant and his wife.... The sad news of the President's death reached this post on the 20th inst.

FR. MCKINNEY, W. T., Sept. 20.

Military Academy.—The following are recent orders from the Dept. of West Point:

1st Lieut. Charles E. S. Wood, 21st Infantry, aide-de-camp, was Sept. 8, at his own request, relieved from duty as adj. of the Military Academy, commanding the band and detachment of field music, and recruiting officer, by 1st Lieut. Jas. L. Lusk, Corps of Engineers, who was relieved from further duty in the Department of Mathematics. 1st Lieut. Wood was Sept. 13 directed to make bi-monthly inspections of accounts.

2d Lieut. Douglas A. Howard, 3d Artillery, was Sept. 7 assigned to duty in the Department of Mathematics, to the head of which he will report for instructions.

Capt. Marcus P. Miller, 4th Artillery, was Sept. 7 assigned to duty as senior assistant instructor of Artillery Tactics, and Capt. William F. Spurgin, 21st Infantry, Sept. 2, as Treasurer of the Military Academy, and quartermaster and commissary of cadets.

The other assignments are as follows: Major Clifton Comly, Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, in command of Ordnance detachment; Capt. Wm S. Stanton, Instructor of Practical Military Engineering, Military Signaling and Telegraphy, and in command of Co. E, Battalion of Engineers; 1st Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller, Act. Asst. Prof. of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; 2d Lieut. Leonard A. Lovering, Act. Asst. Prof. of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology; 2d Lieut. Edward E. Gale, Act. Asst. Prof. of Drawing; 2d Lieut. John T. French, Jr., Act. Asst. Prof. of French Language and English Studies; 1st Lieut. Willard Young, Asst. Prof. of Engineering; 1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, Asst. Prof. of Mathematics; 1st Lieut. John B. Williams, Asst. Prof. of the French Language and English Studies; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Clark, Asst. Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery.

Leave of absence for twenty days, based upon surgeon's certificate, was Sept. 7 granted 2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Infantry; and twenty days, from Sept. 5, to Captain Robert H. White, assistant surgeon.

1st Lieut. Henry S. Taber, Corps of Engineers, was Sept. 6, temporarily added, as a member, to the Board of Officers appointed in Paragraph III, Special Orders No. 83, dated May 29, 1880.

Capt. Charles H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster of the Department, was Sept. 1 authorized to proceed to Washington, D. C., and return, on public business.

A Garrison Court-martial met Sept. 6, at 11 A. M. Detail for the court: Capt. Marcus P. Miller, 4th Artillery; 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Artillery; 2d Lieut. Solou F. Massey, 5th Artillery; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Clark, Ordnance Department, Judge-Advocate.

Twelve enlisted men, a proper proportion being non-commissioned officers, have been selected from Co. E, Bat. of Engineers, for duty at Yorktown, Va.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Maj. Chas. T. Alexander, surgeon; 1st Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Edward J. McClelland, 2d Cavalry, met Sept. 2, 1881, to examine and report upon the merits of a "portable, combination shelter, storm, and common tent," invented by 2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Infantry, assistant instructor of infantry tactics.

Capt. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, Asst. Prof. of Philosophy, was authorized Sept. 19 to proceed to Troy, N. Y., and return, on public business.

A Garrison Court-martial was appointed to meet Sept. 21, 1881. Detail: Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Worden, 7th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Solomon W. Roessler, Corps of Engineers. 2d Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

Leave of absence until further orders, to await the action of the Secretary of War upon the tender of their resignations, were granted Conditional Cadets Walter F. Lewis and Frank H. Greaves, Sept. 9; to Cadet Albert W. Gilchrist, Sept. 6; to Conditional Cadet Louis Trier, Sept. 5; and to Conditional Cadet Charles D. Randall, Sept. 21.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The minority report of the Board of Visitors, of which we gave the major portion last week, concludes as follows:

There is another question to which we think it proper to invite your attention, and upon which we venture to offer some views. We introduce the subject in this place because it did not present itself until after a majority of the Board had withdrawn.

The question of educational qualifications for admission to the Academy is one of very great importance with regard both to the educational standard to be maintained in the institution and the practical problem of filling vacancies. There were at this term one hundred and eighteen vacant cadetships, and of this number of young men who presented themselves for admission forty-nine were found unqualified, yet the subjects of examination were only reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, American history, and English grammar, but carried to a tolerably trying test.

The number of cadets annually found deficient in the first and second years at the Academy would seem to show that the standard of proficiency for admission cannot be reduced if the present course of studies is to be mastered in four years; but we are not quite sure that that is an infallible conclusion—we are not sure that the preliminary examination affords a sufficient indication of what would be the result of a further trial of the candidates in the Academy. It is admitted at all events that the Academy's course ought not to be reduced, and it is possibly true that something more than an average ability would be required to attain the present standard of graduation with less preparation than is now exacted for admission.

The question of preliminary qualification is not an easy one to regulate satisfactorily. Local competitive examination, as now often employed by congressmen in making the nominations, do not with any certainty prevent the recurrence of a large proportion of rejected candidates; partly because the proficiency which they undertake to determine is only relative instead of absolute; moreover, we think that other well grounded objections can be advanced against the method; mainly, but not wholly, in view of the irregularity of educational privileges in different parts of the country, and in consideration also of a wide privilege of competition within the Academy, which we think ought by some means to be preserved. It is a matter of policy and rights that the country should secure the best talent in the service, but in making appointments to the Academy it has not been the rule to confine the search to those who enjoy the highest educational advantages, and experience has justified the more liberal plan in which the institution has been conducted. The Academy has provided many able and accomplished officers from young men who entered with very meagre preparation.

The excluding of inferior preparation could, of course, be overcome without impairing the academic course, by lowering the standard of admission, and adding another year to the term; but to that method, also, serious objections can be urged. Above either of these methods of disposing of the difficulty, we would prefer a less rigid standard of admission, without any reduction in the academic course, and without any change in the term. The number of deficiencies, in the first year especially, would perhaps be increased; but it is probable also that the relative standing of those who might enter would be quite different at the expiration of the first year from what the entrance examination would have indicated. Of course, in any plan of selection, the disadvantage of inferior preparation in the start, other qualities being equal, can never be entirely overcome in the Academy. A larger proportion of such students must fail in the race; but those of them who succeed will be above the average in ability, though they may take a relatively lower graduating standing.

A more satisfactory solution of the whole question could, we doubt not, be obtained by means of a suitable preparatory school. Without here entering much into the particulars of such a scheme, it may be suggested that the school should have a military organization, and admit a given number of candidates, not less than two for each vacancy at the Academy; that the period should be one year, without any privilege of continuance or reappointment in the school; that the preliminary qualifications should be as low as would permit a youth of somewhat more than average ability to qualify for admission to the Academy in the allotted time; and that the limits of age should be sixteen for the minimum and eighteen for the maximum. The final examination at the school, which would also determine the question of admission to the Academy, should be a competitive one among the candidates for each vacancy, and upon a standard not lower than that now enforced; and the rate of progress at the school, and other marks of superior merit, should count more than the degree of proficiency if such a rule could be carried out.

The same school could be used to prepare candidates for the Naval Academy also.

Such a school, while maintaining and even affording the means of advancing the educational standard of the Academy, would offer its honors to the competition of many deserving youths who must now be excluded by the standard of admission, would bring the competition of cadets in the Academy more upon the basis of natural ability; would, we think, secure a higher average of ability among the cadets, and would start the graduate upon his course at a better age than under the present system. Twenty-two is much too old for a cadet to enter the Academy. We have designated sixteen and eighteen as the limits for the preparatory school, and with or without such a school the limits should, in our opinion, be seventeen and nineteen for the Academy. Twenty is the maximum age for admission to the Polytechnic school of France, but the pupil enters with a far higher grade of education than here, and completes his course in two years.

This communication affords much too narrow space to discuss thoroughly the question here presented. The public expense will perhaps be made the ground of objection to the school suggested, and among the benefits to result from it, in addition to those already mentioned, the useful knowledge and training carried back into the community by those pupils who do not enter the Academy, are not unworthy to be counted. The number of cadets annually found deficient in the Academy, at great public expense, and with other attendant evils, would disappear or be largely diminished.

The proficiency of the future cadet would reasonably be assured in the school from which the unchosen candidate would return to his home much benefited, and without any reproach of incapacity, but only under the condition of having been less successful than his competitor.

THE FLIPPER COURT-MARTIAL.

The Flipper Court-martial met Sept. 10, at Fort Davis, and were sworn. Lieut. Flipper did not challenge any member, but he did present an application for an adjournment of 30 days as he had no counsel, and wished time to employ one, and to raise funds among his Eastern friends to pay counsel fees. Therefore an adjournment was ordered until November.

Mr. John F. Quarles, of New York, has made public a private letter, in which Lieutenant Flipper offers his explanation of the circumstances which have led to his being held for trial by Court-martial on charges preferred against him by Col. W. H. Safford, 1st Inf.

In explanation of the alleged embezzlement, Lieut. Flipper says that he had taken from money remaining in his hands from the last fiscal year a sufficient sum to make up for the unpaid bills in his July account. If, after he had been ordered to turn over to Lieut. Edmunds, he had put this sum where it had belonged, he could not have turned over square. He therefore left it where he put it, knowing that the bills would be paid, and he could replace it. He had made one hole to fill up another. The funds pertaining to last year, he says, should have been sent to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence at San Antonio, Texas, on June 30, but he had been directed not to send any funds until further orders, as the chief was about to go on a tour of inspection, and consequently funds for three months accumulated. On June 1 he received a telegram directing him to send all funds pertaining to last year as soon as practicable. He was required by law to transmit all money in checks only, but succeeded in getting checks for only about one-third of the amount in his hands. With the expectation of getting the checks, he made up his statement of funds on Sunday morning, July 10, so as to show that the money was en route to San Antonio. He expected to send both in the same mail on Monday. He failed to get the checks, and did not send the statement, because it would have been a false return. When his quarters were searched on the morning of Aug. 15 this statement was, of course, found in his desk. The officers who made the search went off leaving everything scattered all over the floor. His servant, who went in to clean up the house, saw lying in the tray of an open trunk which had been searched two large envelopes, one containing checks and the other letters and telegrams, and she picked them up and put them in her bosom in his (Lieut. Flipper's) presence. She did not know what was in them. The Colonel searched her and found these checks and papers, and she told her, "You are going to the penitentiary, and Mr. Flipper—I've got him where I want him."

He complains that his servant girl was not allowed to have witnesses "in violation of the sixth amendment to the Constitution," and claims that he has evidence to show that her possession of the checks found on her was authorized and legal. He says:

"While I was in the guard house the Colonel came to me, and was very kind and affable, and offered to do everything in his power for me. I thanked him, and he asked me if I could raise the money. I told him I could. Bear in mind that my house had been searched and I not allowed to be present. I do not know how much money I had. I acted on their statement that \$2,074 was missing. The Colonel allowed me to see the four principal merchants here, to whom I gave my version of the affair. They then called on the Colonel and asked him if he thought I was guilty. He answered them in plain words that he believed from the bottom of his heart that I was innocent of any intent or attempt to defraud the Government, and on the assurance that if the money was paid the matter would be dropped, they collected and paid him \$2,074. Instead of dropping the matter he removed the sentinel from my quarters and informed me if I wished extended limits to apply for them. I did so, and am allowed to go anywhere within the limits of the garrison. He caused them to collect this money under false representations, and then preferred charges against me for embezzling \$3,791.77. He had previously made affidavit that my servant stole the money, and swore before the commissioner's court to that effect."

Lieut. Flipper says that when he was searched the Colonel took from his person his watch and chain, his ring, shirt studs, cuff buttons, and \$66 in greenbacks. From his quarters were taken many papers, a number of old coins, his revolver, and various other articles of no value to any one but himself. He made application to have these articles returned, and the application was sent back with the Colonel's endorsement that the necessary orders had been given for their return. He waited ten days, and again made application, which was disregarded. Five or six days afterward he was sent for by the Colonel and told that all his effects would be returned except his watch. Lieut. Flipper says:

"I quietly informed the Colonel that at the proper time I would receive all my effects from the hands of the proper civil officers, and not before and not otherwise. I went to my quarters, and in a few minutes the Adjutant came over and said the Colonel desired me to give him a lien on my watch for the \$100 which he had contributed—which, by the way, was contributed to conceal his prejudice—and if I did not give it he would put me in close arrest and forbid all

communication. I asked permission to consult my friends, which was granted. They paid the \$100 in a few minutes, and there the matter ended until about 8 o'clock, when the Adjutant came in and said the Colonel was sorry I misunderstood him, that he did not intend to push me at all, and would be satisfied if I didn't pay in six months. I paid, however, and prevented his getting any hold on my property. My 1st Lieutenant occupies the same house with me. Our rooms are separate. He hates me, and I have caught him at my window twice. He has trained his servant to watch me, and she watches me and my servant as closely as possible. Even the Colonel prowls around at night, and has been seen at my windows. He has given orders for no subsistence to be sold to me except for cash, and that, too, in violation of the 1144th and 1299th sections of the Revised Statutes."

Lieut. Flipper says that he indubitably prefers to be tried at Fort Davis, as all his witnesses are there. He is conscious of his innocence and feels cheerful, sanguine, and in no way depressed. "I am confident that I can win my case," he adds, "and then the reaction in public feeling will make up for the hard things being said now. Of what the Colonel and the authorities have done I know only a very little, and of what they intend to do I know nothing. A trap was set for me into which I unwittingly stepped. I was taken by surprise and not allowed one word of explanation."

We give this statement as we find it.

THE APACHE OUTBREAK.

The following telegram, dated San Carlos, Arizona, September 23, has been received by Commissioner Price, of the Indian Bureau:

"Count of Indians yesterday, 4,200, and two odd bands in San Pedro not counted. One hundred and thirty-three scouts are out in the military service. Present and accounted for, 4,960; leaving 17 in the White Mountains, probably at Cooley. This does not include Pedro's band. Expect the military to receive the surrender here of all but Pedro's band and Sairana, who are near Apache, to surrender there. The military want George's band and Benito, who are at the sub-agency. TIFFANY, Agent."

CAMP THOMAS, A. T., Sept. 24, 1881.

The following despatch has been received:

"General Willcox:

"Sanchez, Ekealtay, Indiaschon, Mantohpoteh and Nalchotilly have surrendered to you.

"They are now in Colonel Stacey's charge. They say they will have their men all in to-day. The first chief Sanchez will bring thirty warriors, the second sixteen, the third six, the fourth eight and the last five, with arms, ammunition and horses. Colonel Stacey will probably camp the prisoners near his company quarters, and has the chiefs in the guard-house. They will be taken from here and sent to you at Camp Thomas, and will arrive there on Sunday."

"HASKELL, Aide-de-Camp."

Colonel Smith, with the following command, has been sent from here to escort the prisoners to this camp: Company I, 8th Infantry, Lieutenant Glass's company of the 6th Cav., and Lieutenant Clark's scouts. Judge Advocate Egbert, of the department, has been sent for. The military commission to try the prisoners will be appointed immediately, and will be convened next week.

A despatch from Camp Thomas, dated September 25, says: "Reports from General Carr were received late last night from Sanchez Village, Cibicu. He says he arrived there about 2 o'clock, and found the graves of those killed in the fight. The horribly mutilated bodies were reburied, and volleys were fired over the graves by the command. No hostiles were found, except three old squaws, who had been left behind. McClellan's command found strong fortifications near the White Mountain Creek which the hostiles had abandoned."

A despatch from Camp Thomas of Sept. 26 says: "Reports from the Apaches say that twenty-five men, women, and children came from the hostiles and surrendered. They were disarmed and placed under guard. Quite a number of hostile bucks came into the reservation, and gave themselves up to the military." Later reports from the Apaches announce the surrender of another batch of hostiles, forty-five in number. Still later advices from the agency say that the hostiles who last week refused to surrender, have come in and have been confined by the military. There are not thought to be over thirty-five hostiles of the entire number that are not prisoners, and the scouts of Capt. Cruse's company, who fired on Gen. Carr's command, compose about eleven of them. The outbreak, which at one time promised to be serious, is about over. A military commission to try the murderers will meet here soon.

Gen. McDowell has transmitted from Presidio, San Francisco, to the Adjutant-General the following despatch from Gen. Willcox, dated Thomas, Sept. 24: "After much talk at San Carlos Agency for surrender, the hostiles are reported to have taken to the mountains, leaving their chiefs in our hands, and threatened a new outbreak. I have sent word to Van Horn, on Wingate Road, and requested him to march to Fort Apache, as Carr will be needed below."

SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA, Sept. 27, 1881.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

Fifty of the sixty bucks who went out to the mountains a few days since have returned and were turned over to the military this afternoon. TIFFANY, Agent."

THE LOYAL LEGION.

At a special meeting of the council of the New York Commandery of the Military Order, Loyal Legion, of the United States, held Sept. 24, at the office of the Recorder, Gen. Chas. A. Carleton, of 202 Broadway, the following was adopted: "Resolved, That the Council representing the Commandery desire to replace this order upon record in view of the untimely death of the late President of the United States, Gen. James A. Garfield.

"While his military career during the war creates a common bond of sympathy dear to all soldiers, still it is not alone as a soldier that we cherish his memory, but mindful of his eminent services as a statesman, his devotion to the prosperity and good of his country, his manly and gentle qualities and his fidelity to right, we accord to him the highest type of American manhood, and with a great nation reverently bow to the decree of an all-wise Providence.

"As a manifestation of regard for his memory, the colors of this Commandery will be draped for the period of six months.

"A copy of this record, signed by the Commander and Recorder, will be forwarded to his family, to whom the Commandery respectfully offers its sincere sympathy.

"THE COUNCIL:

"Henry W. Slocum, Major-Gen. U. S. Vols., Commander; Henry Erben, Capt. U. S. Navy, Senior Vice-Commander; John J. Milban, Brevet Brig.-Gen., late U. S. Army, Junior Vice-Commander; Charles A. Carleton, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols., Recorder; Loyal Farragut, 2d Lieut., late U. S. Army, Registrar; George De Forest Barton, Paymaster, late

U. S. Navy, Treasurer; Ivan Tillof, Maj. U. S. Vols., Chancellor; John Forsyth, D. D., L. L. D., Chaplain U. S. Army; Chaplain; Charles S. Wainwright, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.; John L. Broome, Lieut. Col. U. S. M. C.; John J. McCook, Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. Vols.; Charles H. Loring, Chief Engineer U. S. Navy; Charles H. Alden, Brev. Lieut.-Col. Surgeon U. S. Army, Council.

"By order of Major-Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Vols., Commander.

"CHAS. A. CARLETON, Brev. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols., Recorder, No. 202 Broadway."

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

EXPLORATIONS IN THE WEST.

THERE is something particularly fascinating to most minds in a visit to a new or unknown country. This is especially so to one of a scientific turn. For a long time the vast region west of the Mississippi obtained by purchase from France presented such a field, and we can perhaps imperfectly imagine the pleasure experienced by Lewis and Clark in their journey through the virgin lands of the great northwest.

Bonneville, Raynolds, and Warren were all pioneers in certain portions of that section, and so well did they perform their work, and so extensive was its scope, that comparatively little was left untouched for subsequent explorers. Nevertheless, Captain Stanton and Lieut. Steever have this year put in a profitable season's work in that same region, and have not, by any means, followed well-beaten paths.

Leaving Fort McKinney early in July, a day's march brought them well into the Big Horn Mountains, in which a good camping place was chosen on Crazy Woman's Fork. A couple of days more, and they have traversed the lovely park region there found, and have descended into the Big Horn Valley and pitched tents on Paint Rock Creek.

From this place a side trip was made to test the practicability of an ascent of Cloud Peak, which heretofore had baffled by its ruggedness and inaccessibility from most directions all attempts of the white man to crown its summit. A two days' march, over judiciously selected natural trails, brought the party to the very foot of the peak and into a small basin snugly nestled in the very heart of the grand mountains. A terrible climb of six or seven hours' duration, over a confused mass of irregular granite boulders, took them up several thousand more feet to the goal of their desires. The party consisted of seven persons—namely, Capt. Stanton, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Steever, 3d Cav.; Dr. Cronkhite, U. S. A.; Privates Broderson and Shentberg, 3d Cav.; and hunters Grouard and Sykes.

Stanton and Steever, with the two enlisted men, remained on the summit all night, for the purpose of astronomical and meteorological observations. The rest returned to camp the same day. A most cheerless night was the lot of the bold mountaineers whose scientific ardor caused them to thus expose themselves, for rain, hail, snow, and wind, without fire and with but a single blanket, was all there was vouchsafed them.

Such, in brief, was the first successful attempt to scale the Peak of the Clouds. The altitude of this point is between eleven and twelve thousand feet above sea level. We shall await with interest the published reports of this expedition for more detailed information.

After returning to the main camp, progress was made in the direction of the Big Horn River, which was crossed below the mouth of No Wood Creek by means of rafts, the whole outfit and eighty animals being transported without accident, notwithstanding the width of the river and its rapid current. The reconnaissance followed this valley down to the Black Canyon at the northern boundary of Wyoming, thence up Stinking River to near Heart Mountain, thence to Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone, and thus into the Yellowstone National Park, gathering new and useful information at every turn, correcting previous map errors, and locating each camp by astronomical observation.

Early in August Captain Stanton was obliged to depart, in order to repair to his new station at West Point, thus leaving Lieut. Steever, who had been especially selected with this contingency in view, in full charge.

The lieutenant continued his researches in the Park, thence to Beaver Canyon and Fort Hall, Idaho, where the scientific work was discontinued. The party was conducted back to its station by rail, having previously marched nearly twelve hundred miles.

We regret that space does not permit us to give more than an outline of the summer's work, but we hope at some future day to return to the subject.

A VICTIM at Fort Monroe asks us to publish the following, and "please every soldier at the fort, and officers too":

Come all ye men and women, and listen to me: a story I will tell you, its moral you will see.—It's all about J. K., Pie Alley mill ionaire, and the way he beats the soldiers. I think it hardly fair.—Sometimes the boys are hard up, and a dollar want to borrow; but when their pay-day comes around, they find it's to their sorrow.—For K. charges two for one, which soon takes all their cash; and then goodbye to h g living and fun, and take your Government cash.—But in East G., there was a fellow, whose name was Drunken Bob, the pockets of which K. laid a plan to systematically rob.—Now this same Bob he loved to drink, but his pockets were always low; and of the future he never would think, but a night to K. go.—Bob raised a fearful bill with him; his time was almost out; and the way he skipped from K., the Jew, is what I'll tell you about.—The troops were sent to Washington, the President to get where they needed ice, had a good time, and supped in the White House yard.—Now, Robert's time would be out on the morrow; K.'s gizzard with trouble was wrung. He telegraphed home for the old woman to come, and he left him with her tongue.—For you must know her tongue is long, and often she doth wag it; but after this I'll think she'll go, and take her head and bag it.—The soldiers were delighted, and winked to see the fun; for they put Robert on the track, then laughed to see him run.—And soon they all were on the track, bold Robert, K., and she. The people stood with gaping mouths; the little dog ran to see.—And then commenced a race for money, but Bob was far ahead. He shouted back, saying, "K., dear, go home and go to bed."—And when the race was fairly won, and Bob from town was clear, the Ks sat them down on a stone, and shed full many a tear.—And now they're both as still as mice; they haven't a word to say. After this they will let the boys alone, and not grab all their pay.—And now, my friends, from this little tale a moral I will give you: Be satisfied with what you are; don't try to be a Jew.—R. S. V. P.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

A SCIENTIFIC party, consisting of Prof. Langley, of Pittsburgh, and Capt. O. E. Michaelis, U. S. A., of the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, and their assistants, recently planted the Stars and Stripes on the summit of Mount Whitney, Cal., said to be the highest point in the United States out of Alaska. Recent measurements show that the mountain is about 15,000 feet high.

FOLLOWING is the new detail for recruiting service: Capt. H. C. Cook, 2d Inf.; Lieut. H. Seton, 4th Inf.; Capt. W. Badger, 6th Inf.; Capt. C. L. Davis, 10th Inf.; Lieut. J. Murphy, 14th Inf.; Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 16th Inf.; Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, 18th Inf.; Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, 22d Inf.; Capt. F. M. Crandal, 24th Inf. Capt. Cook, Seton, Murphy, McLaughlin, McCaskey and Ketchum have reported. The detail for the 8th Inf. is not yet known. The assignment to stations will be made on Saturday of this week.

LIEUT. J. T. BARNETT, 5th U. S. Cav., at Danville, Ind., who has been sick during the past three years, still continues on the invalid list.

THE friends of Col. Bacon, of Gen. Sherman's staff, and of Mrs. Bacon will learn, with profound regret, of the double bereavement which they have experienced in the loss of their two children, which has left them childless. The oldest boy, John, aged about five, died on the 8th of September, of membranous croup, at Saratoga, N. Y., where Mrs. Bacon, who is by no means well, was spending the summer for her health. The remains were taken to Frankfort, Ky., for burial, by the parents, Col. Bacon being a Kentuckian. On their arrival in Kentucky, their infant son, the only remaining child, a boy about one year old, who was named after Gen. Sherman, was taken sick with cholera infantum and died. Thus is left desolate the pleasant home Col. Bacon established for himself in Washington last winter, after his long residence at the Ebbitt, and those who have been made welcome to it will share, in some measure at least, in the grief of the afflicted parents.

GEN. Q. A. GILLMORE and John Newton, who had been appointed consulting engineers to the N. Y. Dept. of Docks on the matter of the construction of the exterior wall now building on the North River water front, this week sent a letter to the Commissioners setting forth that such an appointment might be considered in the light of a civil office, and suggesting that the Commissioners should merely request them to co-operate with their chief engineer in the giving of opinions professionally in regard to such bulkhead wall. The suggestions were complied with by the Board.

THE *Helena Independent* of September 15, has these items: Col. Guido Ilges, 5th Infantry, leaves on this morning's coach for Benton, to attend to the claims of the Citizen Volunteers who served under him in the fight with the Nez Perces Indians at Cow Island, in September, 1877. After the conclusion of that business he will proceed to Fort Snelling, where he is now stationed.... Col. Dodge and his family arrived last evening and quartered at the Cosmopolitan.... Gen. Gibbon and his son and Lieut. Jacobs reached this city from Fort Shaw yesterday, and registered at the Cosmopolitan.... Lieut. John W. Hannay and family recently returned from an extended tour abroad, and is registered at the International. The lieutenant seems to be in better health than when he left Montana.

LAST week we briefly referred to the death of Gen. William P. Robeson, Collector of the Port of Camden, N. J.,—a son of the late Judge Robeson, and a brother of ex-Secretary Robeson of the Navy—which occurred at Camden, September 15. Gen. Robeson rendered good service during the war. He enlisted as private in the 3d New Jersey Cavalry Volunteers, was elected a lieutenant, and ran through all the grades to colonel and Bvt. Brig. General of volunteers. Was appointed captain in the 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28th, 1866. Served on the Plains under Gen. Custer, and resigned from the Army, June 8th, 1867.

THE following are the awards made to the American section of the Geographical Congress, which has been in session at Venice:

Group First.—A letter of distinction to the engineering department for topographic and hydrographic surveys of the Northern lakes, the St. Lawrence and Mississippi river internal improvements, maps of battle-fields and other geographical works; also a letter of distinction for the geographical surveys in charge of Captain Wheeler for accuracy in topographical surveys west of the one hundredth meridian.

Group Second.—A letter of distinction for the best model of the Gulf of Mexico and for the sea soundings of Commander Sigbee and other officers of the Navy; also a letter of distinction for the report of Commander Green on international longitudes, hydrographical charts, American ephemerides, a publication on the solar eclipse of 1878, and other papers by naval observers; a diploma of honor of the first class for a list of lighthouses, bound sets of charts; and other publications; a letter of distinction to the engineers of the Department of Geological Natural History and for the examinations for Clarence King's exploration along the fortieth parallel; also a letter of distinction for Captain Wheeler's geographical surveys and works on natural history west of the Mississippi; a similar letter to the Signal Service Department and Weather Bureau for an extended series of tidal weather maps.

Group Sixth.—A letter of distinction to the Post Office Department for a series of announcements and other publications; a diploma of honor of the second class to the Agricultural Commission, and for reports on forestry by Professor Hough; honorable mention is made of the statistics of the Treasury Department for their quarterly and other reports.

Group Eighth.—A letter of distinction to the Engineer Department for Captain Wheeler's exploration and survey west of the Mississippi.

It will be observed that with the exception of the few awards in the sixth group, the honors carried off by America were due to officers of the Army and Navy.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT GEO. S. P. BRADFORD, stationed at fort at Clark's Point, Mass., writes as follows in regard to Major T. J. Eckerson's book of rhymes, "When my Ship Comes in," etc.: "Perhaps my opinion may be of little moment, but as an old soldier who has served through many of the scenes so well represented, I may be permitted to say that long forgotten scenes of my early manhood have been vividly recalled by these 'rhymes.' Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras loom up before me, and Churubusco, where even now I almost fancy I hear our brave commander asking '1st Artillery—where are your colors?' And when at length the colors of the old 3d Infantry were advanced, I could not keep back (although a little chagrined that our own colors were not first) the exultant cheer that rose to my lips when those of the 3d rose proudly from the walls. I witnessed from San Angel the fight at Molino del Rey, and fought from arch to arch of the aqueduct to Belen gate; dozed in the corridors of the Halls of Montezuma, and slept with the wide awake fleas in the Citadel. My wife prefers 'When my Ship Comes in' and 'Coming Over the Bar,' and others like them. She thinks Maj. Eckerson must be a good husband and a kind father. There is one piece I shall take the liberty of reading at some social gathering of Eureka Lodge of A. F. and A. M. at an early date."

VICE-ADMIRAL S. C. ROWAN, U. S. N., arrived last week Wednesday at his residence on the corner of De Sales and Seventeenth streets, Washington. He is suffering from a chronic diarrhoea, which was so much aggravated by his trip from West Point to Washington that his physicians counselled him not to join the naval escort of honor to accompany the remains of the late President to Cleveland. Secretary Hunt therefore detailed Rear-Admiral Fabius Stanley, retired, in his place.

The proposed changes in the by-laws and constitution of the Army Mutual Aid Association have been printed and will be submitted to the members of the association this week for their approval or rejection. Capt. George W. Davis, treasurer, has just remitted the second final payment of \$1,236 90-100 to the widow of the late Col. Nathaniel Michler, U. S. Engineers.

At the last meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Society, Sept. 17, the following were made members: Passed Assistant Engineer David M. Fulmer, Sailmaker William Redstone, Cadet Engineer John W. Annan. This gives a total number of 526, and an aggregate assessment of \$2,612.76.

SECOND LIEUT. E. H. WEBBER, U. S. A., brought from Fort Brown, Texas, to Washington, on Saturday last, an insane soldier named Patrick Dempsey, for confinement in the St. Elizabeth Insane Asylum.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER ROBERT B. HINE, U. S. N., returned to Washington last week from England, where he has been for several months. He has regained entirely his eyesight, which had occasioned him considerable annoyance. He looks much improved in health.

CHIEF CLERK HOGG returned on Friday last, and was present at the funeral ceremonies of the late President. Mr. Hogg had left for a two weeks' vacation, but on hearing of the death of the President, returned. He will probably take a short trip later in the fall.

GEN. HANCOCK occasioned considerable attention from the gathering of people in and around the Baltimore and Potomac depot in Washington the day the President's remains were taken to Cleveland. He arrived at the depot about an hour before the other guard of honor and the funeral procession. As soon as he made his appearance inside the depot, a number of strangers asked the privilege of shaking hands with him, which he willingly consented to, and received them with his usual courtesy. Gen. Hancock registered at Wormley's Hotel during his stay.

The photographs of Sergt. John A. Mason, who shot at Guitau, have recently been placed on sale in the streets of Washington. One observer, after taking a good look at the pictures, said if they were a good likeness of him, they would not aid him much in receiving a light sentence from the hands of the Court-Martial.

COL. F. D. GRANT was in Washington during the funeral ceremonies of the late President. He and his father were the guests of Senator Jones, where President Arthur, also, has his headquarters.

REAR-ADMIRAL E. T. NICHOLS, U. S. N., was appointed by President Arthur on Thursday of last week to act as Secretary of the Navy during the absence of Secretary Hunt. The last official act performed by President Garfield, except signing an extradition paper, was the appointment of Admiral Nichols to act as Secretary, and the reappointment made Thursday was the second official action of President Arthur, the first being the proclamation appointing Monday as a day of humiliation and prayer.

LIEUT.-COL. CRAIGHILL, Corps of Engineers, who was in New York this week, left on Thursday for Baltimore, thence to Yorktown to make the final camp arrangements for the troops.

CAPT. JAMES F. WILSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, is expected to rejoin at Washington Barracks, from sick leave, the latter part of next week.

LIEUT. COL. P. CRAIGHILL, Corps of Engineers, paid a visit to General Hancock, this week, at Governor's Island, for consultation in regard to Yorktown matters.

REAR ADMIRAL HALLIGAN, of the French Navy, with a numerous staff, paid an official visit (from the *Magicienne*) to Governor's Island, a few days ago, for the purpose of calling upon General Hancock, but the General was absent at Cleveland.

We regret to announce the death, at Morristown, N. J., Sept. 23, of Mrs. Cooper, wife of Commander Philip H.

Cooper, U. S. N. The funeral took place on Monday, September 26.

LIEUT. C. A. BENNETT, 3d U. S. Artillery, joined Captain Wildrick's battery, at Fort Wadsworth, this week, from graduating leave.

SURGEON R. H. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., will leave Fort Trumbull, Conn., early next week, on a four months' leave.

LIEUT. L. A. CHAMBERLIN, 1st U. S. Artillery, for several years on duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, will shortly remove his family to Fort Adams, R. I., he having been ordered on a two years' tour with the light battery of his regiment.

A REMARKABLE officer died at London, September 24, General Auguste Jacques Jochmus, Field Marshal of the Austrian army. He was born in Hamburg in 1808; joined the British army in 1827, and assisted as a volunteer at the capture of Misolombi and Anatolico, in the war against Turkish rule in Greece. For his services he was raised to the rank of Captain in 1828, and soon after was appointed Adjutant to Gen. Church. The English Ambassador at the Court of Greece, induced him to enter the Anglo-Spanish Legion, commanded by Gen. Lacy Evans, and he was soon after promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel for his gallantry at St. Sebastian. In 1836 he was commissioned a Brigadier General by Espartero, the Spaniard under whose standard he was then serving, and given the command of the Army of the Asturias. Two years later he went to England, and Lord Palmerston sent him to Constantinople to arrange with Lord Ponsonby the plan of the campaign against Syria. He was afterwards charged with the conduct of this campaign, and passed into Asia with the rank of Division General and the title of Pasha, being the first European to whom this title had ever been given. Admiral Stopford chose him to command the combined armies of the Turks, English, and Austrians, and for the courage which he displayed at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, in December, 1840, he was given the title of General-in-Chief. In May, 1859, he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant Field Marshal of the Army, and in the following year the hereditary title of Baron was conferred on him. In July, 1866, the Baron was made Field Marshal of the Austrian Army.

SURGEON D. L. HUNTINGTON, U. S. A., has succeeded to the duties of the late Surgeon Otis, in connection with the Army Medical Museum and the Surgical Records of the Surgeon General's office. Doctor De Witt has succeeded Doctor Huntington as attending surgeon at the Soldiers' Home.

MESSRS. SCHREINER'S SONS, of New York, expect to publish early this month Colonel Gilder's account of Lieutenant Schwatka's expedition, under the title of "Schwatka's Search."

COMMODORE CHAR. H. BALDWIN, U. S. N., registered at the Hotel Westminster, Paris, France, on Saturday of last week.

PASSED ASSIST. ENGR. C. J. MACCONNELL, U. S. N., paid his respects to King Kalakaua, at the Hotel Brunswick, last Sunday.

LIEUT. THOMAS CLAY, 10th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Brady, Mich., September 29, for Fort Wayne, to accompany troops from that point to Yorktown.

CAPTAIN WALLACE F. RANDOLPH, 5th U. S. Artillery, was in Newport, R. I., this week, on leave from Fort Monroe. He will return to his station about October 6.

CAPT. JAS. B. EADS delivered an address at the late meeting of the British Association, in which he informed his hearers that the feet of a trotting horse, with its rider, imposed upon the ground, its feet covered one-sixth of a square foot, a weight of 1,200lb., or nearly ten times the weight per square foot, which the heaviest ships would bear upon the road bed of the ship railway he proposes to build across the Isthmus. At the close of Capt. Eads's remarks Sir William Armstrong said that there was every season to believe that the time would come soon when the scheme would be practically carried out.

DR. W. G. A. BONHILL, of Philadelphia, has recently presented to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, one of his mechanical amputators, by which the comparatively slow oscillation of the surgeon's hand is superseded by the extremely rapid motion of the mechanical saw; and thus the time of an operation is greatly shortened, while the operation itself is much more neatly performed owing to the small size of the saw and its high velocity.

CAPTAIN DAVID WOOD, an old shipmaster of Newburyport, Mass., and one of the oldest graduates of Harvard College, died in that city Sept. 26, aged eighty-nine. Captain Wood was master of the steamer *Massachusetts*, which carried General Scott and staff to Vera Cruz during the Mexican war.

A DESPATCH from Fort Shaw, Montana, dated Sept. 27, says: "The Governor General and party arrived at Fort Shaw to-day. All are well. They were most courteously received by Colonel Kent and the officers of the 3d United States Infantry. The Mounted Police will return to Fort McLeod. An escort to the railway will be furnished the viceregal party from here."

THE "Sergeant Mason" trial remains *in statu quo*, and we presume nothing will be done until after the Yorktown celebration, when the officers of the military court will be available to go on with the trial.

By telegraph from Gen. McDowell, received at the War Department Sept. 27, 1881, information was had of the death of Capt. Thomas Drury, 2d Infantry, at Oakland, Cal., on the night of Sept. 26, 1881. Capt. Drury was born in Ireland, and entered the service as private in Co. A, 1st Infantry, Jan. 7, 1842. He served faithfully for the greater part of five several enlistments in the various grades of non-commissioned officer in the line and ordnance sergeant, and

on the tenth of August, 1863, was appointed 2d Lieut. 2d Infantry, accepting the same Aug. 11, 1863; 1st Lieut. by brevet May 5, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of the Wilderness, Va.; 1st Lieut. 2d Infantry Feb. 28, 1866; declined a captaincy in the 39th Infantry July 28, 1866, and promoted to a captaincy in 2d Infantry April 27, 1879. Capt. Drury was one of the old school of soldiers, of long, faithful, and varied service. Capt. Drury's death promotes 1st Lieut. Charles Harkins to Capt. and 2d Lieut. E. K. Webster to 1st Lieut., and also will promote 2d Lieut. C. W. Rowell to be 1st Lieut., he being Adjt. of the 2d Infantry.

GEN. JAMES B. FRY, U. S. A., moved this week into the handsome new residence which he has purchased on 63d st., near Madison avenue.

COL. R. N. SCOTT, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from his Eastern trip.

LIEUT. THOS. H. BARBER, 1st U. S. Art., registered in New York this week, en route to Governor's Island.

THE Quartermaster's Dept. at Jeffersonville, Ind., was not behind in its observances on the occasion of the death and funeral obsequies of President Garfield. Gen. J. A. Ekin, U. S. A., in charge, ordered the flag to be displayed at half-mast until otherwise ordered, the sallop to be appropriately draped with the emblems of mourning, and on the day of the funeral all work to be suspended, only such employees remaining on duty necessary to guard and protect the public property.

MUCH sorrow is manifested at Fort Riley, Kansas, at the death of Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Post Chaplain Charles Reynolds, U. S. A., which occurred at the post named Sunday, September 18. Mrs. Reynolds was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. James H. Braine, of New York City, and a sister of Col. Braine, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 9th, New York.

LIEUTS. JOHN POPE and W. C. Rafferty, 1st U. S. Art., registered in New London this week, en route to Fort Trumbull on Court-martial duty.

THE death of President Garfield, sincerely mourned by every one in the Army, has perhaps had a more pronounced effect upon Major-General McDowell than upon any other officer, with the exception of Gen. Swain and Col. Rockwell. The President and Gen. McDowell for many years were close friends, and were united by many common peculiarities of head and heart, and those who know Gen. McDowell best know how staunch and true a friend he can be. It is said to be not at all improbable that he will soon apply to be retired from active service, having reached the age when retirement might be expected, and doubtless now a thing to be desired.

MAJOR-GEN. HANCOCK and Capt. Ward, A. D. C., returned to Governor's Island on Wednesday of this week from his duties at Cleveland, Ohio, in connection with the funeral obsequies of President Garfield.

LIEUT. C. A. DEVOR, 25th U. S. Inf., was to have left Fort Meade, Dakota, in the early part of this week on an extended leave of absence.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER JOHN SCHOUER, U. S. N., was, with his bride, at the St. James Hotel, New York, this week.

MAJOR R. T. FRANK, 1st U. S. Art., rejoined Fort Trumbull this week, having completed his inspection of the encampment of the Massachusetts militia at South Framingham, Mass., and is now preparing for his duties at Yorktown.

GEN. NELSON A. MILES has been warmly received in his new command, the Department of the Columbia, and inspired much confidence in the inhabitants of the more unsettled regions of the Department.

COL. R. WILLIAMS, A. A. G., relieves Col. W. D. Whipple of his duties at Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's Headquarters at Chicago this week, but Gen. Whipple is not expected at Governor's Island for some weeks yet.

MAJOR MARTIN, A. A. G., has entered upon his duties at the Hdqrs. Dept. of the Platte.

GEN. T. M. VINCENT and family have returned to San Antonio, Tex., much improved by their recent trip to the North.

ASST. SURG. W. H. KING, U. S. A., was in New York this week from Yorktown, under orders for assignment to other duties.

GEN. R. B. AYRES, 2d U. S. Art., spent a brief leave of absence this week at Gaithersburg, Md. He returned to Washington Barracks Sept. 30.

CAPT. F. W. HESS, 3d U. S. Artillery, who has been on twelve-months' leave since last October, was in New York this week. It is probable his personal affairs will cause him to seek an extension of leave before joining his battery at Fort Hamilton.

GEN. CHAS. G. SAWTELLE, U. S. A., returned to New York this week from Newport Barracks, Ky., and will leave in a few days for Yorktown.

MEMORIAL services for President Garfield were conducted in the Washington Navy-yard on Sunday afternoon by the Chaplain of the yard. The Chaplain read for his text II. Book of Samuel, iii. 38: "And the king said unto his servants, 'Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?'" After dwelling upon the text, he said that, by the death of our late President, a prince and a great man had fallen by the hand of a cowardly assassin. It was a time of mourning over the land, and it was proper that we at the U. S. Navy-yard should take a part in the general lamentations of the country. The chapel was deeply draped in mourning, both exterior and interior. The sailors paid great attention, and evinced deep feeling throughout the entire sermon.

REPORTS have been current during the past week that Judge Advocate-Gen. Swain has an intention of soon resigning from the Army, and that Col. Rockwell of the Quartermaster's Department will tender his resignation as Commissioner of Public Buildings at Washington. Of course these gentlemen know their own business best, but we perceive nothing in recent events requiring them to surrender positions which they have honorably filled with credit to themselves and to the service, and we are glad to see that Gen. Swain denies the report, so far as he is concerned.

CHAPLAIN WILLS, U. S. A., is the author of some touching verses on the death of President Garfield, entitled "Under the Dome."

GENERAL and Mrs. Vogdes, Miss Emmie Vogdes and Mrs. A. C. Vogdes are registered at the Mansion House, West Chester, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. Wood, of Gen. Schofield's staff, are there also. Miss Vogdes, who is very pretty, is greatly admired in West Chester society.

COL. H. B. CLITZ, 10th U. S. Inf., left Fort Wayne, Mich., last Monday, Sept. 26, for Yorktown, to look after the camp which he is to command. On his way down he paid a visit to Gen. Getty at Fort Monroe.

THE Leavenworth Times, Sept. 25, says: Mrs. Gen. Pope has returned from the West.... Mrs. Col. Weeks left Fort Leavenworth yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia.

ST. Cornelius Chapel, Governor's Island, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 29, furnished a gay and brilliant scene, being the occasion of the wedding of Miss Lucretia Thatcher Perry, daughter of Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., to Mr. H. F. Osborn. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Garrett, a relative of the family, assisted by Chaplain Goodwin of Governor's Island. The officers of the post, including Gens. Hancock, Fry, Crittenden, Captains Wharton and Ward, Aides-de-Camp, etc., attended in full force, and the guests from New York and vicinity were numerous. A reception was held after the ceremony at the residence of Gen. Perry, on the Island, after which the bride and groom left on their bridal tour, which, we believe, is to include Europe a little later on. The presents were numerous and costly, and all vied in wishing the bride good luck and happiness, she being an especial favorite and very popular amongst her associates and friends.

THOS. B. WATSON, of the Canadian Mounted Police, writes to the N. Y. Times that Major Crozier, of the Mounted Police, deserves most of the credit of the Sioux surrender. "He began by totally ignoring Sitting Bull, and, talking to the minor chiefs and warriors, he soon found that the more Bull was ignored the better impression he could make on the other Sioux, and he succeeded at last in totally undermining Sitting Bull's influence with the camp and influencing Low Dog, with about 70 or 80 lodges, to go across the line and give themselves up to the American authorities. It can be easily imagined with what amount of rage Sitting Bull saw his followers deserting him, and he did his best to keep them from surrendering, as he clearly foresaw that by his followers leaving him he would not be able to defend himself from other Indian tribes, and, therefore, could not go and hunt. Major Crozier never lost an opportunity of impressing upon the Sioux, both in council and individually, that the Canadian government could neither give them food nor a reserve, and that they would soon starve if they stopped on Canadian soil."

It was reported in Washington, this week, that a plot to assassinate President Arthur had been discovered. The report arose from a sworn statement filed with the Police by a man named Bayley, an attaché of the Army Medical Museum of the Surgeon-General's Department, to the effect that, while lying in bed in his house, No. 461 Missouri avenue, he heard two men standing in front of the house plot the assassination of President Arthur. One asked the other if he would swear to do it, and the other answered that he would kill him within a month. Mr. Bayley says he saw the men as they walked off, and can recognize them. No arrests have been made.

GEN. McCLELLAN with his family takes the residence 17 Gramercy Park, New York, for the winter months.

MEDICAL Director John M. Browne and Midshipman H. C. Dunn, U. S. N., registered in Paris on Thursday last week.

KING KALAKUA and suite paid a visit Fort Monroe, Va., this week, and the School at Hampton, Va. Preparations had been made to receive him at the military post with suitable honors in the way of salute, etc.

COL. J. S. POLAND, U. S. A., and family, are at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, for the winter.

FIRST LIEUT. JAMES C. AYRES, Ordnance Department; 2d Lieut. P. M. B. Travis, 11th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Infantry; Capt. Joseph M. Kelly, 10th Cavalry; Surg. John D. Hall, Medical Department, registered at Headquarters M. D. of the Mo. last week.

THE Pioneer Press of September 25, says: "Commodore Davidson is in St. Paul.... Col. Edmund Rice, 5th Infantry, returned to the city yesterday after an absence of several weeks.... Lieut. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cavalry, found a walk up 3d street, yesterday a long journey in point of time, so many of his quondam associates and friends in St. Paul were glad to greet and talk with him.... Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Infantry, is en route to Fort Keogh, returning from leave and is at the Merchants. Few officers number as many warm friends among their list of acquaintances as does Woodruff.... Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, 5th Infantry, is at the Metropolitan. The lieutenant is not only the best long range rifle shot in the United States—if not in the world—but one of the pleasantest and most efficient young officers in the service."

THE San Francisco Report, of Sept. 17, says: The *Triomphante* is ordered south to the Marquesas Islands.... Major Hasbrouck, 4th Art., U. S. A., returned from the East on Wednesday.... Capt. Geo. F. Price, 5th Cav., is in the city.... Admiral de Corbigny paid farewell calls to Major-Gen. McDowell and Mayor-elect Blake on Thursday.... Mrs. Pay Director Fulton, of the Navy, a sister of Mrs. Truman, has gone on a visit to her mother in Los Angeles.... Lieut. T. S. Phelps, U. S. N., has been off gunning since Wednesday.

The game is, it is said, being terribly punished by him.... Mrs. Lieut. J. W. Powell, of the 8th Inf., passed through the city yesterday, from San Diego, on her way east.... Mrs. Lieut. Duncan Kennedy has come down from Mare Island and will stay some time in the city at 918 Van Ness avenue.... Maj. Breckinridge, Insp. Gen. of the Div. of the Pacific, has gone to Fort Gaston to inspect the troops at that post.... On Wednesday Commodore and Mrs. Phelps gave an elegant dinner party at their residence on Mare Island. Some eighteen guests were present.... Lieut. A. Pickering, 2d Inf., and Mrs. Pickering were in the city on Wednesday, en route to Fort Wayne, Ind., on leave of absence.... Entertainments in honor of the officers of the *Triomphante* were given at the residence of Mrs. Gros, on Wednesday evening, and at Mrs. Duberdat's on Thursday evening.... Maj. John Green, 1st Cav., arrived on Wednesday from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., with 100 recruits for the companies of his regiment in Oregon. Dr. L. S. Tesson, U. S. A., accompanied the party.... On Monday Capt. Morin, of the Italian frigate *Garibaldi*, paid an official visit to the Navy-yard, and was received with the usual honors. He spent several hours at Mare Island, visiting and inspecting the different departments, and being entertained at luncheon by Commodore and Mrs. Phelps. On Tuesday Commodore Phelps and staff, consisting of Lieuts. Phelps and Adams, returned the call. Upon their departure a salute of 11 guns was fired from the *Garibaldi* in honor of the Commodore.

PAYMASTER WILLIAM ARTHUR, U. S. A., formerly regimental quartermaster of the 3d U. S. Artillery, is a brother of President Arthur. The Vancouver Independent of September 15, says: The wife of Lieut. R. P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cavalry, returned to Fort Walla Walla last week from San Francisco.... Captain Lawson, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey is now at Spokane Falls, taking astronomical observations.... Col. G. L. Gillespie, U. S. Engineer Corps, has taken charge of the work previously in the hands of the late Col. Michler at New York.... Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by his aide, Lt. O. F. Long, will leave to-day for Forts Walla Walla and Lapwai, on a tour of inspection.... Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st Infantry, returned on Tuesday from a trip to the mountains on Lewis river, where he saw more Indians than bears, and more fatigue than game.... Company H, 21st Infantry, Lt. E. F. Eltonhead commanding, is expected to arrive to-day at Vancouver Barracks from Fort Stevens, to remain here for the winter.... Two companies of the 2d Inf. have been ordered to proceed from Fort Cour d'Alene, to assist in the construction of the military telegraph line from Camp Spokane to Spokane Falls.... Lieut. Francis J. Patton, 21st Infantry, has been ordered to Spokane Falls, to engage in the construction of the new military telegraph line from that point, and will depart in a few days.... Gen. Frank Wheaton, Colonel commanding 2d Infantry, arrived down from Fort Cour d'Alene on Tuesday, in obedience to telegraphic instruction. He will remain at headquarters a few days.... Major Ely McClellan, Surgeon U. S. A., and Capt. John M. Dickson, Surgeon U. S. A., expect to leave en route to the east on the steamer of the 20th. Captain Dickson's family will accompany him.... The death of Harry Adams, son of Capt. J. Q. Adams, 1st Cavalry, occurred at Vancouver Barracks on Sunday, Sept. 4th. Harry was a very bright little fellow of six years, lively and engaging, and because of being a general favorite his loss is the greater to all who knew him.

CAPTAIN J. P. HAMPSON's company, K, 10th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Wayne, Michigan, Thursday evening, Sept. 29, under orders from Washington, for Cleveland, Ohio, to act as temporary guard over the vault containing the remains of the late President Garfield. Capt. Hampson, and Lieuts. Bottaford and Clarke were with the company. Their stay at Cleveland is indefinite. GEN. HANCOCK, accompanied by his staff, made a visit to Rear-Admiral Halligan on the *Magicienne*, Friday forenoon, Sept. 30. SECRETARIES Lincoln and Hunt arrived in New York Thursday night accompanying President Arthur. REAR-ADMIRAL STEINBEL and Lieut.-Comdr. W. Ludlow, U. S. N., were in New York this week, the former at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the latter at the Gilsey House. AN old and faithful servant of the Government, Ordnance Sergeant William Daniels, U. S. A., died at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, Sept. 23. A CORRESPONDENT writes us as follows: "Commodore G. H. Cooper, the estimable and popular commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is away on a short leave of absence, and the desire expressed by all for his return shows the high regard in which he is held. His promotion as Rear-Admiral will take place early in November, and the question of his being assigned to other duty is agitating every department of the Yard. It is evidently the universal wish that he be retained at his present duty. He will probably be allowed to remain until the expiration of the naval term of three years, as he is peculiarly qualified for the responsible position of commanding officer of the most important Navy-yard in the country."

THE NAVY.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Jas. H. Spots.
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.
PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Geo. B. Balch.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.
COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.
Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.
Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.
Commodore George H. Cooper, New York.
Commodore Edw. Simpson, League Island, Penn.
Commodore Thomas Patterson, Washington, D. C.
Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.
Commodore Stephen P. Quackenbush, Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore Thos. S. Phelps, Mare Island.
Commodore Wm. E. Hopkins, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
Captain J. E. Jouett, Nav. Sta., Pt. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.
COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.
Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Arrived at Panama Sept. 15, having sailed from San Francisco Aug. 25. Had favorable winds and good weather to Cape St. Lucas. Between the longitudes of Cape Corrientes and Manzanilla we encountered a strong gale with a heavy sea, lasting about fourteen hours, the current in the interim setting her northward 20 miles. Arrived at Acapulco Sept. 5, cooled and sailed on the 7th. From Acapulco to Panama we had generally adverse winds and currents, with heavy squalls, accompanied by rain. The most notable was met 100 miles south of La Libertad, San Salvador, lasting not above one hour, with the wind at N. N. E., unaccompanied by rain, which was unexceptionally severe—the barometer rising from 29.98 to 30.15. Vessel in good condition, except engines, which for want of time at Mare Island for repairs, do not work as economically as they should. Repairs can be made on board. After coaling, and on arrival of officers due from New York, Sept. 19, will proceed to Callao. Health of all good.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. Coast of Peru. At Callao, Sept. 5.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama, Aug. 11. Reftitting, overhauling boilers, engines, etc.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. From Green Harbor, Spitzbergen, Aug. 24, 1881, Comdr. G. H. Wadleigh writes as follows to the Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the *Alliance* in this harbor to-day. We left Hammerfest July 29, sighted Bear Island on the 31st, but found it surrounded by ice. Thence went to Bel Sound and Green Harbor, and as far as lat. 80 deg. 01 min. N., long. 8 deg. 15 min. E., where we found the ice limit; ran to the eastward and were again stopped by the ice, immediately north of Smeerenburg Bay. We then went into South Gat, and while there established a bench mark and made such observations as the weather permitted.

After cruising along the edge of the pack ice until Aug. 20, we succeeded in getting to 80 deg. 10 min. N., long. 11 deg. 22 min. E., and as far east as long. 13 deg. 15 min. E., lat. 79 deg. 58 min. N., about ten miles N. W. of Welcome Point, beyond which points the ice was impenetrable.

Thence I came to this harbor, following the ice to lat. 78 deg. 57 min. N., long. 7 deg. 15 min. E., hoping to be able to get some coal from the steam fishing vessel *Forøy*, but she could not spare any, and was ready to sail for Tromsø, which has prevented my making a more extended report.

We have had a succession of calms and light airs which has rendered the use of coal necessary, and I expect to be in Hammerfest to fill up with coal in about ten days, after which I shall again come north to carry out the instructions of the Department. The health of the ship's company is good. Very respectfully,
G. H. WADLEIGH, Commander, commanding.

A letter to the New York *Herald*, dated U. S. S. *Alliance*, Hammerfest, Norway, July 27, 1881, gives an interesting account of the experiences of our sailors while at Iceland: "As the *Alliance* was the first American man-of-war that ever entered Reykjavik Harbor great interest was taken in all things concerning her, but it must be said that in nothing was the interest greater than in the coal colored American citizens among the crew. Several of these went galloping through the town on snuff colored ponies, and the youth of the ancient capital experienced the same sort of delight young Americans do when the big red circus van enters town. In future it will be a dangerous thing for negro seamen from American men-of-war to go ashore in Iceland for reasons that will be obvious when I narrate a little circumstance. One of the negro sailors went ashore and fell a victim to the seduction of Danish whiskey. For two days he was 1st, and so the master-at-arms went ashore and advertised a reward of \$10 for the lost man. The town turned out to find him and he was found. Subsequent to this every time a negro seaman appeared on shore he was hunted as a lost man or as an escaped curiosity from a museum."

ARHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. H. E. Mullan. At Kobe, Aug. 11.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. s.), Comdr. E. M. Shepard. At Newport, Sept. 25. Comdr. Shepard reports that this vessel touched lightly on a rock, not laid down on the charts, on entering the harbor of New Bedford Sept. 14. She sustained no injury beyond scraping the after part of keel. On entering Newport, Sept. 24, she grounded on a shoal off Rose Island, caused by the wind drawing suddenly forward and her great sluggishness. She was quickly floated, and received no perceptible damage.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. Ordered Sept. 28, by telegram, to proceed to Hampton Roads and take on board the King of the Hawaiian Islands. To be at Hampton Roads by Sept. 29. Left Boston for Hampton Roads, Sept. 28.

GLENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Leghorn, Italy, Sept. 9.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. Arrived at the Navy-yard, League Island, Sept. 10.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. Dropped down from Mare Island to San Francisco, Sept. 23. She is short in her crew. When supplied will sail for Panama.

LANCASTER, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. To be

flagship of the European Station. Off Staten Island, New York. Is to have some slight alterations and repairs.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas Terry. At Montevideo. Ordered to Rio.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. George T. Davis. Apprentice ship. At Newport.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Yokohama, Aug. 11.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, sails, Capt. P. C. Johnson. Training ship. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. At Villefranche, Sept. 12.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (n. a.), Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Green. At Shanghai, July 6. Expected to leave for Amoy early in August, and thence proceed to Hong Kong.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. a.), Capt. W. P. McCann. At Panama, Sept. 16. On Sept. 9 Rear-Admiral Balch paid an official visit to the President of Panama and was cordially received. Besides the President, Senor Raphael Munoz, there were present at the interview the Secretary of State, Senor Vines de Leon, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Senor Amador. Affairs on the Isthmus are quiet. On the 14th received 135 men from the *Pouchatan*. A draft of 20 men was sent from the *Pensacola* to the *Pouchatan* for transportation North. The *Pensacola* is ready for sea, but will wait the commissioned officer and nine cadet midshipmen, who took steamer of Sept. 10 from New York for duty on the *Pensacola*. On their arrival, probably the 19th, the *Pensacola* would leave for Callao direct. The *Adams* would follow the *Pensacola*, touching at Guayaquil, Payta, and Chimbote, and remaining long enough to report on condition of affairs at those places. Health of officers and crew good.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. At Newport.

POWATAN, 3d rate, 14 guns (s. a.), Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Aspinwall, Sept. 16. Will return to Boston after receiving crew of the *Richmond*.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr. At Marseilles, France, Sept. 9.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At the Mare Island yard.

RICHHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Sailed from Yokohama about July 15 for Panama. Had not arrived on Sept. 16. Will return to Asia, via Samoa.

RODGERS, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Left San Francisco, June 16, for the Arctic regions. Arrived at St. Lawrence Bay, Aug. 18.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. At Newport, R. I. Went ashore on the north end of Prudent Island, Narragansett Bay. The steamer *Nina*, belonging to the torpedo station, was sent to her assistance, and she was got off without injury.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Rio de Janeiro, July 25.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At New London, Conn. Under orders of the New York State authorities.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (s. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Chefoo, July 8.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 24.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. E. P. McCrea. At New York.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsay. Left Villefranche for the United States on Sept. 7. Will call at Gibraltar and Madeira on her way, leaving the latter place about Sept. 18. Expected at Hampton Roads about Oct. 10 or 12. Rear-Admiral Howell returns to the United States by mail steamer. On completion of Yorktown ceremonies, he will rehoist his flag on this vessel.

A letter from the flagship *Trenton*, dated Villefranche Sur Mer, Sept. 7, gives some interesting news concerning the Mediterranean squadron. After recounting the various trips of the *Trenton*, the *Nipsic*, the *Golena*, the *Quinnebaug*, etc., it goes on to say. At 3 o'clock this evening the flag of Rear-Admiral John C. Howell was hoisted down and the command of the European squadron transferred to Commander C. M. Schoonmaker, of the *Nipsic*, who, being senior officer of the ships remaining in the fleet, will have temporary command, pending the arrival of the flagship *Lancaster*. Rear-Admiral Howell then left the *Trenton*, and will proceed home by mail steamer, via Havre, Oct. 1, and upon his arrival in the States will again hoist his flag on the *Trenton*, where it will remain until she goes out of commission, probably early in November. Capt. Francis M. Ramsay's pennant was hoisted at the main as soon as the Rear-Admiral's flag was hoisted down from the mizzen. At 5 o'clock this evening our homeward bound pennant was broken. It measures 60 feet long, and is the longest homeward-bound pennant flung to the breeze from the main truck of an American man-of-war. At its end two golden bladders float the bunting above the water. In one hour—six o'clock—we leave for the United States, via Gibraltar and Funchal, Madeira, and probably St. Thomas. Everything favorable, we expect to reach Hampton Roads between the 5th and 8th of October. After hammocks had been "piped down" last night the crew spent several hours in singing songs of home, sentimental and national, accompanied by the excellent band of the flagship. Joy is visible everywhere, and everybody is in his best mood at the prospective departure for home. Mrs. W. W. Reisinger, wife of Lieut. W. W. Reisinger, of Baltimore, attached to this ship, will sail from London with her family in the steamer *Bohnia*, Oct. 5.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Arrived at New York, Sept. 10.

WAHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Henry Glass. (Ordered to relieve Commander Lull.) At Sitka, Alaska.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Capt. J. E. Jonett. Stationed at Port Royal.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Off West Twenty-third street, New York.

ALARM, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. g.), Lieut. Giles B. Harber. At Washington. The mechanics of the yard are now engaged in putting a house on her deck, for the accommodation of Admiral Porter during the Yorktown Centennial.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Comdr. At Washington. Ready to receive officers and crew Sept. 24.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Landmark* of Sept. 27 says: Everything favorable, the flagship *Trenton* expects to reach Hampton Roads between the 5th and 8th of October.... The *Standish* will be taken out of the dry dock to-day and the

Mayflower placed in.... From sunrise until sunset yesterday half hour guns were fired from the receiving ship *Franklin*.

The flagship *Magicienne*, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Hallegon, commanding French West India squadron, arrived at New York Sept. 22, and the customary salutes were exchanged between her and the *Tennessee*.

A CUTTER belonging to the *Lancaster*, lying off Stapleton, S. I., left the Tompkinsville dock, Sept. 29, with a lieutenant and twelve marines, going to join their ship, just as the Staten Island ferry-boat *Middleton* was approaching her dock. The men in the cutter did not see the ferry-boat until too late to prevent a collision, and one of the marines and a boy jumped overboard, but they were both rescued, and no serious damage was done.

The frigate *Franklin* has finished taking on her month's stores of provisions for the Yorktown trip. The work of repairing and fitting her out for the trip is finished, and she will leave the yard the latter part of next week. The practice steamers *Mayflower* and *Standish* are both just out of the dry dock, overhauled for Yorktown, ready to go into commission.

A PORTION of the Russian Pacific fleet, consisting of four vessels, under Rear-Admiral Alambegoff, and also the Italian screw ship *Garibaldi* have arrived at San Francisco, and the usual national courtesies exchanged.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 24.—Captain Ralph Chandler as a member of the Advisory Board of Harbor Commissioners at Philadelphia, Pa.

Captain Henry Wilson, to command the *Lackawanna*, Pacific Station, on the 5th of October.

Master Wm. E. Sewell and Ensign Harry M. Hodges, to duty on board the torpedo ram *Alarm*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. D. Myers, to duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, on the 27th of September.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard A. Urquhart, to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, on the 10th of October.

Cadet Engineers Solon Arnold and Clarence H. Mathews, to the *Ranger* on the 5th of October.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Captain Walter W. Queen, to duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis Morris, to duty at the Naval Observatory on the 1st of October.

Lieutenant E. W. Sturdy, to duty at the Nautical Almanac Office, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Commander Nicoll Ludlow, Masters Boynton Leach and William Kilburn, Ensign John C. Colwell, Midshipmen A. Jeffries and Walter M. Constant, and Cadet Engineer Henry K. Ivers, to examination for promotion.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Cadet Midshipman Guy W. Brown, to the *Tennessee*.

SEPTEMBER 29.—Lieutenant David McRitchie, to command the *Mayflower*.

Lieutenant Geo. B. Livingston, to command the *Standish*.

Midshipman Thomas Snowden, to duty on board the *Standish*.

Midshipman John A. Bell, to duty on board the *Mayflower*.

Acting Boatswain Wm. L. Hill, to duty at the Navy-yard, League Island.

SEPTEMBER 30.—Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, as governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Frank Curtis, to duty in the equipment department, Navy-yard, Washington.

Paymaster H. T. Skelding as inspector of flour, etc., at New York.

Assistant Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie, to the *Standish*.

Assistant Engineer C. W. Lavermore, to duty in connection with the *Intrepid*.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 24.—Master Mason A. Shufeldt, from special duty, and ordered to temporary duty on board the *Despatch*, and on the return of Lieutenant Berry, detached and resume special duty at Washington.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George Arthur, from duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, on the 27th of September, and ordered to the receiving ship *Passaic*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Steele, from the receiving ship *Passaic*, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Lawrence G. Boggs, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions, etc., and ordered to the training ship *Saratoga* on the 30th of September.

Assistant Paymaster Callender I. Lewis, from the training ship *Saratoga*, on the 30th of September, and ordered to settle accounts and then wait orders.

Cadet Engineers Harry Elseffer and J. McC. Pickereil, from the *Ranger* on the 5th of October, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Lieutenant-Commander H. C. White, from duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Wyman for special duty in connection with the Yorktown celebration.

Lieutenant Wm. J. Barnette, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the training ship *Saratoga*.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Parker, from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Midshipman Walter C. Sears, from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 30.—Rear Admiral D. McN. Fairfax, as Governor of the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and placed on the retired list, from Sept. 30.

Paymaster T. T. Caswell, as inspector of flour and grain at N. Y., and to continue on duty as Navy Pay Agent at New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. J. MacConnell, from duty in connection with the *Intrepid*, and to continue his duties at the Navy-yard, New York.

Assistant Engineer C. C. Kleckner, from duty connected with the *Alarm*, and ordered to experimental duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

PROMOTED.

Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, to be a Rear Admiral, from Oct. 1st, 1881.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Sept. 28, 1881:

Daniel Murphy, sergeant, M. C., September, 20, Naval Hospital, Washington.

MARINE CORPS.

DETACHED.

First Lieutenant Carlisle P. Porter, from duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to command the Marine Guard of the training ship *Constitution*.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Major Wm. R. Slack has been extended one month.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following named candidates have been examined by the Academic Board and found qualified for admission as Cadet Midshipmen at the Naval Academy: Albert Burnstine, 1st Congressional District, Mich.; Robert Edward Coontz, 12th, Mo.; Arthur Henry Dutton, 12th, Ind.; Edward Walter Eberle, 3d, Ark.; Webster Appleton Edgar, 17th, N. Y.; Louis Duane Ferris, 18th, N. Y.; Robert Beecher Howell, 2d, Mich.; James Weason Kittrell, 3d, Miss.; Thomas Pryor Ledbetter, 8th, Ala.; James Jameson Livingood, 8th, Pa.; Charles Kennard Luzenberg, 4th, Ill.; John Patrick McGuinness, Idaho; James Richard Pagan, 10th, Ind.; Samuel Ellis Pitner, 2d, Tenn.; Charles Caswell Poe, 17th, Pa.; Leonidas Leicester Robinson, 7th, O.; George Ralph Slocum, 15th, Ill.; John Warren Stearns, 1st, N. H.; George Boyce Tennant, 5th, Mich.; Benjamin Wright, 10th, Tenn.

The following named have been examined and rejected, being found not duly qualified for admission: Victor Blue, 1st, S. C.; George S. Colson, 9th, Ky.; John R. Hawley, 2d Conn.; Sumner E. King, 8th, Iowa; John P. Knetties, 28th, N. Y.; George W. Merchant, 3d, La.; William B. Molther, 24th, N. Y.; William J. Murray, 5th, N. Y.; Wallace N. Proctor, 4th, Mass.; Ralph St. J. Porry, 7th, Ind.; James F. Santee, 11th, Pa.; Week J. Smith, 7th, Wis.; Augustus C. Spotts, 9th, Va.; Abraham L. Werner, 20th, N. Y.; William Willett, 3d, Iowa; Clement L. V. White, Arizona.

The following found physically disqualified for the service: Thomas B. Brown, 3d Ga.; George B. Tye, 5th Ga.; Carl Jackson, 5th Ill.; M. M. Fullenlove, 3d Ind.; Thomas B. Harden, 8th Ky.; George F. Noyes, 1st Mo.; Samuel B. Winram, 8th Mo.; John J. Martin, 6th N. Y.; George S. Pontz, 12th N. Y.; F. B. Hathaway, 14th N. Y.; William M. Corwin, 21st N. Y.; John T. Crawford, 25th Pa.; C. C. Billings, 2d Vt.; Charles A. Bogges, 1st W. Va.; Charles A. Barker, 3d Wis.

The following is the order of merit in which the twenty-five candidates best qualified for appointment as Cadet Engineers, passed:

1. John Thos. Bootes, Del.; 2. David Watson Taylor, Va.; 3. Armistead Rust, Va.; 4. Henry L. Boyd, Md.; 5. Preston H. Heberroth, Pa.; 6. William Shields, Va.; 7. Volney O. Chase, La.; 8. Theodore C. Fenton, Penn.; 9. W. Gardner Miller, Va.; 10. John Godwin Twissney, Del.; 11. William McKay, Pa.; 12. George Robert Evans, Mass.; 13. Harry B. Mulford, N. Y.; 14. J. M. Dashiell, Jr., Md.; 15. Louis E. Kline, N. J.; 16. Charles S. Stamworth, Va.; 17. Louis E. Warfield, Md.; 18. H. G. Wood, R. I.; 19. C. M. McCormick, Va.; 20. James F. McCusker, Md.; 21. H. A. Bigham, Pa.; 22. W. W. Joyner, Tenn.; 23. A. C. Dieffenbach, Pa.; 24. W. W. Culver, Ill.; 25. C. W. Stebbins, Md. Mr. Wood's physical disability yet to be decided.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 30, 1881.

THE services at Emmanuel (P. E.) church, on Monday, in memory of President Garfield were conducted by Commander Allen D. Brown, U. S. N., who also delivered an able and eloquent address appropriate to the occasion.

Assistant Paymaster Lewis, U. S. N., has been in town a few days.

J. P. Story, of the U. S. Signal Service, has been in town inspecting the property of the Government at the Display Station at this place.

Mr. John S. Blair, an attaché of the Department of Justice at Washington, was in town a few evenings ago, for the purpose of gathering facts relative to the Burnside gun and the claim against the Government of a firm representing the Morse pattern. Gen. Burnside invented a gun, and expected to sell it to the Government before the war, but, through the influence of Secretary Floyd, a bargain was made with Mr. Morse, a Southerner.

Mr. Horatio G. Wood, who passed a successful examination as cadet engineer, is a resident of this city. He graduated at the Rogers' High School.

Some time ago William L. Hill, captain of the starboard maintop on board of the *Minnesota* at this place, performed an act of bravery which has been duly acknowledged by the Navy Department. Last Sunday all hands were called aft, when Lieut.-Comdr. Charles E. Clark summoned Mr. Hill to the front, and in the presence of the officers and entire ship's company was presented with a medal for bravery.

The United States training ship *Portsmouth* arrived here Tuesday morning.

One of the best cag-rigged sail boats in these waters is the *E. O. Matthews*, named in honor of Comdr. E. O. Matthews, U. S. N., in command of the *Ponchaton*.

Major Sanger, U. S. A., named the camp of Light Battery K, 1st U. S. Artillery, in honor of the late Gen. A. E. Burnside.

Lieut.-Comdr. Dickens, the executive officer of the *Constitution*, was surprised as well as shocked upon his arrival here Saturday evening to learn that he had been "killed," "fatally injured," and that even if he did not die his "mental condition would be impaired." It seems he was but slightly injured, and was not aware until his arrival here that anyone outside of his shipmates knew anything about the trivial occurrence.

Capt. S. B. Luce, U. S. N., in command of the training squadron, has rented the Lawrence Cottage on Mill street for the winter, from which it would appear as if he did not expect to be ordered to the command of the Naval Academy right away.

Among the invited guests at a trial trip of the steamer *Gen. William B. Franklin*, of New York, Monday, were Capt. P. C. Johnson, U. S. N., Comdr. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., Lieut. J. C. Soley, U. S. N., Lieut. F. H. Harrington, U. S. N., and Major W. F. Randolph, U. S. A. The honors of the occasion were creditably performed by Mr. C. H. Colt, the Hartford millionaire, and by Comdr. Taylor, who is a brother of Major Taylor, in command at Fort Adams. On Wednesday, Capt. Selfridge, U. S. N., in command at the Torpedo Station, was taken out in the *Gen. Franklin*, for the purpose of witnessing the working of her machinery.

At a charming amateur dramatic entertainment, given here a few evenings ago, the leading character was taken by Lt. Bleeker, U. S. N.

The new lighthouse in Mount Hope Bay will be lighted for the first time to-morrow.

Owing to the President's death, the reunion of the 4th (R. I.) regiment, announced to take place at Newport, has been indefinitely postponed.

Lieut.-Comdr. Jewell, U. S. N., has been ordered to the Torpedo Station as an instructor. He will occupy the cottage occupied by Prof. Moses G. Farmer, the eminent electrician, who has finished his labors at this place for the Government. Prof. Farmer came to the station October, 1872, when Commander E. O. Matthews, U. S. N., was in charge, and he has remained there ever since and witnessed the wonderful growth of that important branch of the Navy, and he contributed much to its importance. He and his family will be greatly missed here, as they have made a host of friends among the rich as well as among the poor, and the latter class, to whom they were great friends, will sorely regret their departure.

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We are indebted to Mr. W. Danneimer, topographical
assistant in the office of Gen. Pope's chief engineer,
for a copy of his "bird's eye" view of Fort Leaven-
worth, Kas., sketched in his leisure moments, and
handsomely lithographed by himself. The view is
taken from an imagined standpoint, about 1½ miles
S. S. W. of headquarters building and one mile above
the ground. An officer for many years on duty at Fort
Leavenworth says of it: "I can bear witness to the
fidelity and accuracy of the picture up to the moment
it was placed upon the stone." We are able to
add our testimony to the value and accuracy of Mr.
Danneimer's work, and trust he may not go unremune-
rated for his trouble. The price is fixed at \$1 a copy,
the picture being 36 by 21 inches in size when framed.

The annual details of artillery lieutenants for a six
months' course of torpedo instructions at Willet's
Point, will soon be in order, but so far we have not
heard of any selections having been made. The value
of the course for artillery officers is amply attested by
the officers who were the first to go through it—Lieut-
enants Eastman, Merrill and Zabriski.

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THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS week we complete the minority report of the
Board of Visitors at the Military Academy, the
larger part of which was contained in our issue of last
week.

While both the main report of the Board and the
supplementary one signed by three members are of
great interest, and full of suggestions, the most impor-
tant point touched upon is the proposal to abolish the
Military Department of West Point, to make the Govern-
ment post there simply a school, as before the war, and
then to restore the school to the control of the Engineer
Corps, with the superintendent an officer having the
local rank of colonel of engineers.

There cannot, of course, be any doubt, that if the
allegations made in the reports are true, this change
should be made, and made at once. The majority,
while not directly demanding it, yet make these sig-
nificant statements: "The Revised Statutes, sections
1310, 1314, 1334, provide that the Superintendent of the
Military Academy shall have the rank of colonel of
engineers. In fact, however, the command at West
Point constitutes a military department, of which the
Military Academy is a portion, and the commanding
general is the superintendent of the Academy. We are
not aware that the law above quoted has been repealed,
but we do not find it enforced."

The minority go much farther. They say: "In 1866
the supervision of the Academy was taken from the
Corps of Engineers and the superintendency opened to
the Army at large. The result has not justified the
change. . . . That latitude of authority which in the
Army often results more from the circumstances of
isolation than from any necessity of the occasion has
attached to the superintendent, who, with no one pre-
pared to question him, brings into contact with the
Academy practices in administration which are unsuit-
able or objectionable, and in academic matters inter-
poses his authority in a manner prejudicial to the
discipline and educational character of the institution."

It seems to us that the mere presentation of these
points should lead to very serious reflection, and very
prompt action. It is possible, of course, to give, in
reply, the reasons why the charges were made. But
that is not enough. It will not do to allow the Aca-
demy to needlessly rest under such imputations as are
here made. That its commanding officer should hold
his position in violation of law is a very grave evil;
and when once this fact is pointed out and insisted on,
there must be no hesitation in placing the administra-
tion strictly in accordance with the law, and with what
was the ancient practice.

THE PREPARATIONS AT YORKTOWN.

For the benefit of the thousands proposing to visit
Yorktown, we give some particulars of the arrange-
ments made for their reception.

Col. Craighill, of the Engineers, and Major Forsyth,
Q. M. Dept., were with others at Yorktown last Thurs-
day for the purpose of making final arrangements for
placing troops in line of camp, as well as laying of the cor-
ner stone, etc. It was finally determined to rest the right
of the camp on the river bluff south of the Moore
House, the States following the line according to the
date of their admission into the Union. This brings
Virginia within a rectangle of which the Moore House
would be the apex if continued, which brings New York
next to Virginia, front resting on the plateau, and on
the left of New York North Carolina will have its
camp. The general conformation of the camp is excel-
lent. The field will be levelled and graded. Lines of
pipes will convey water from the creeks, and force
pumps and surface pipes will run through the centre
of each State camp. Many of the Governors having
manifested a desire to go into camp with their troops,
it is probable that tents for their accommodation will
be erected at the head of each State camp fronting the
Moore House and Gen. Hancock's headquarters, and
surrounded by State flags. The effect of the tents with
flags thrown to the breeze will be striking and pic-
turesque.

The Governors, individually, will be invited to wel-
come the guests of the commission on board the
steamer *George Leary*, which will be moored at the
wharf. The monument site is about a half-mile from
shore plateau, over-looking the York River, which
affords one of the most exquisite views of water scope
imaginable, a clear surface of water lying in front
reaching far away to Fort Monroe and Hampton
Road. About the monument site a grand stand will
be erected capable of accommodating 35,000 persons,
the same as the grand stand at the inaugurating of the
Farragut statue. To the left of this is located the re-
ception hall, a frame building 100 by 60 feet. Tem-
porary lunch counters will be arranged in sub-division
at one end of the hall. In the evening these will be re-
moved and the hall converted into a dance hall. Gal-
leries will be erected on either end for the kitchen to
supply the tables, which are to be open and free for
the guests of the commission at all hours. On the
right is a reception room for the Secretary of State
and ladies. It is in contemplation to give promenade
concerts at three points on the grounds, namely, at
the grand stand, the military camps, and Masons'
camp. These concerts will be given three times a
day, at 8.30 A. M., 4.30 and 8.30 P. M. A promenade
concert will also be held at the reception hall in the
evening. It may be stated, as regards the troops and
invited guests, that we are assured that they will be
comfortably lodged and fed at Yorktown. The com-
mission is using every effort and straining every nerve
to see that matters are properly attended to. All the
ferry service at Yorktown, Fort Monroe, Norfolk,
West Point and Williamsburg will be used, so that
visitors can come and go at any and all hours without
much inconvenience. Four large hotels and dining
rooms for the general public are in course of construc-
tion. These will be able to accommodate from twenty-
five to thirty thousand persons a day, and will have
lodging accommodations for one-fourth that number.
It may be generally stated that the situation at this
date is wholly satisfactory to the managers, and pros-
pects foreshadow a grand success.

Col. Corbin returned from Cleveland on Tuesday,
and began work immediately on Yorktown matters.
He was to go to Yorktown on Thursday, and after the
1st of October will remain on the grounds until after
the celebration.

As the time of the Yorktown celebration approaches,
the public interest in it is naturally growing stronger.
All the preliminaries in regard to the regular troops
have been arranged. Sinclair's Light Battery C, 3d
U. S. Artillery, still continues the even tenor of its
march, which, it may be hoped, will prove a pleasant
remembrance to officers and men. Pennington's Light
Battery A, 2d Artillery, delayed in Washington, owing
to recent events, got off this week. The foot troops
for Yorktown will probably sail for Yorktown about
October 8th on the steamer *St. Johns*, which is said to
be a staunch boat. A detachment of 28 mounted men
from Fort Adams, R. I., arrive with their horses at
Governor's Island, next week, in charge of Lieut. Allyn
Capron, 1st Artillery, and will there remain until they
go with the other troops by water to Yorktown. They
are intended, it is understood, for duty as mounted
orderlies at General Hancock's headquarters, which
will be temporarily transferred to Yorktown for the
great occasion. The National Guard of the several

States intending to participate in the Centennial ceremonies is also in a forward state of preparation. A correspondent at Yorktown intimates that the artillery and engineer soldiers who have been there for the past few weeks are having hard work, but are healthy, and like the change. So far, there has been no sickness among the troops, only one man—an engineer soldier—having been sent to the nearest military hospital, Fort Monroe, Va. Captain Myrick, and Lieutenants Califf, Rumbough and Townsend are enjoying themselves, and are as brown as berries. Camp life is an agreeable change, after the gloomy casemates and circumscribed domains of the stone fortifications of Staten Island.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army has made special arrangements for facilitating the Government telegraph business at Yorktown during the ceremonies, and will detail a special corps of assistants for service there.

MARKSMEN'S RIFLES.

In the latter part of 1879 Laidley's "Course of Instruction in Rifle Firing" was issued to the Army as "the approved system allowed in the service for instruction in the use of the rifle." Rifle firing being then, as now, a practice of peculiar and growing interest, this approved system was naturally read with special attention by the Army, and its directions, its methods, and its inducements examined with minuteness and care.

Paragraph 523 announced the requirements for qualification as "marksmen"; paragraph 523 directed the results of such qualification to be published in orders; and par. 524 held out the following inducements: "Marksmen will be permitted to wear a white button with a black circle in the centre on each side of the collar of the coat, and will be provided with a marksman's rifle." Under these inducements the year 1880 produced in the Army not a few duly qualified marksmen. Their names were published in orders, under par. 523, and, after some delay, they were furnished with the "white buttons." But the principal inducement, now earned by close attention and hard practice, the marksman's rifle, was still unfurnished. The delay, for many reasons, was not unexpected, but that the "marksman's rifle" would not be furnished at all to those who had earned it was certainly unlooked for. Suddenly, however, appeared G. O. 44, of May 10, 1881, which knocked the life out of par. 524, and decreed that only a limited number of marksman's rifles should be issued annually to winners in division teams, etc., and left the qualified marksmen of 1880 shorn of their coveted rewards. It does not seem necessary to consider here the reasons which prompted the Ordnance Department to withhold the marksmen's rifles explicitly promised. Certainly those which have been earned under the then existing regulation should be promptly issued, and if economy, expediency, or any other motive seem to require a modification, then let the change commence from the date of such modification, so that each man stepping up to the score may know what he is about and what he has before him. He knows what he ought to have had for the time behind him, and not having obtained this, may naturally entertain some doubts as to the reality of the prospects yet before him.

The opening article of No. 7, Vol. II., of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, comes in the form of a valuable collection of statistics, interspersed with terse and instructive comments, by Assistant Adjutant General Thomas M. Vincent. The article is entitled "The Military Power of the United States," as indicated by the war of the rebellion; and it is a mine of facts and figures for those dealing with the subject.

Gen. Miles, whose distinguished frontier service make him an authority of the highest order on "The Indian Question," contributes a paper on this subject, marked by clearness, fairness, and force. He doubts the expediency of the Indian police system; shows the advantages of putting the wild nomadic tribes under the control of the War Department; condemns the sending of mountain Indians to southern regions; advises locating Indians, as far as possible, by families; sets out in detail an admirable system of caring for Indians step by step towards civilization; and demands tribunals for settling property disputes of Indians, and a better school system for educating them. Lieut. T. M. Woodruff, 5th Infantry, also discusses the question, saying that all the Indians should be considered as constituting three classes: 1st, the Cherokee and other advanced Indians, and these should have full territorial citizenship, with suffrage, severalty lands and every other right and responsibility of citizenship; secondly, the ordinary agency Indians, and these should not be hurried as fast into schools and into civilized ways, but

should be taught to care for grazing, and to become well-to-do stock raisers, and gradually improved in all ways; thirdly, the roaming Indians, who should be governed by force, with punishment for going to war, and gradual instruction while at peace. Lieut. Frederick Schwatka contributes an article on "Arctic Experiences"—a subject in which he is not only an expert, but which he invests with a vivid and inexhaustible interest. Gen. J. B. Fry has a very striking and valuable article on "A Military Court of Appeal," which will be read with appreciation by all students of military law. Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt gives a description of the Pratt range finder, and Lieut. F. J. A. Darr, 12th Infantry, one of the Marvin Shell Extractor—both illustrated with cuts. An amusing squib on the artillery system, and an excellent review of Col. Dodge's book on Chancellorsville, complete the number.

The Army of the Cumberland, at its recent meeting at Chattanooga—a report of which appeared in last week's JOURNAL—elected, previous to adjournment, the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Lt.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Treasurer, Gen. J. S. Fullerton; Secretary, Gen. H. M. Cist; Recording Secretary, Major John Steel; and vice-presidents representing each State in the Union. The next meeting place is Milwaukee, on the 22d and 23d of September, 1882. Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, was chosen orator for the next meeting, and Col. Jacob Blakeslee, of Pittsburg, alternate. Gen. J. D. Cox, of Ohio, will deliver at the next meeting a memorial address on the life and services of the late member of the society, President Garfield. The absence of so many prominent officers from the reunion, owing to the then critical condition of President Garfield, was, of course, a great disappointment. Gen. Sheridan sent the following telegram to Gen. Smith at Chattanooga:

CHICAGO, Sept. 19, 1881.

My Dear Gen. Smith:

My official despatches to-day leave no hope for the President, and his end is fast approaching. This great national calamity will deprive me of the pleasure of being present with my comrades at our society meeting at Chattanooga and Chickamauga. I feel that I should be at my post. This feeling is shared with me by the General of the Army. This sad announcement of the loss of our distinguished President and comrade will make your meeting a sad one. Nevertheless, I think it ought to take place, if only for business purposes. It is now too late to postpone it. I thank you and the other comrades of the special train for your consideration and courtesy for me, and deeply regret that I cannot be with you on the trip down to the old historic fields.

Yours sincerely,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Comrade.

The official despatch referred to was one from Gen. Sherman, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19, 1881.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.:

The President is reported at 12 o'clock, noon, as too near his end for me to leave my post. I doubt, also, if you should go to Chattanooga.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

MASTER MASON SHUFFELDT, U. S. N., at present on special duty at the Navy Department, has in forward preparation an interesting narrative of the cruise of his father, Commodore Shufeldt, U. S. N.—"The *Ticonderoga's* Cruise Around the World, in the Name of American Commerce." The work is divided into seven parts—Outward Bound; the West Coast of Africa; the East Coast of Africa; the Persian Gulf and India; Japan, China, Corea; and Homeward Bound. The work will be handsomely and profusely illustrated, will have a copious index, appendix, list of illustrations, list of officers who sailed and returned, a history of the ship, prefatory notes, track chart of the cruise, etc. It is dedicated to the Secretary of the Navy. The special objects of the cruise of the *Ticonderoga*, fully embraced in Master Shufeldt's work, should certainly make it one of popular interest. These objects, in brief, were to seek out new channels of commerce; to report upon the articles of export and import in these channels, particularly such as would be advantageous to American trade; to ascertain the character of vessels necessary to carry on such trade, and the cost of maintaining them; to visit the unfrequented parts of Africa, Asia, and the islands of the East; to gather objects of interest in science and the arts; to add to the knowledge of geography and navigation of unknown countries; to study the habits and customs, crimes and punishments, social influences and characteristics generally of unknown races of men; to display the flag in unfrequented ports and in every way to advance the commercial interests, and prestige of the United States.

The following remarks of the *Nation* on Sergeant Mason's case will show how intelligent men outside of the Army look at his offence: "We are very glad to hear that Sergeant Mason's offence is to be left to be dealt with by the military authorities. If they are wise

they will not palter with it. They do not need to be lectured by civilians about the value of discipline: they know all about that. But there is one point on which they may possibly deceive themselves. The Army is, for reasons which we shall not enter on here, an object of great dislike to a certain class of politicians, and the feeling is shared by a considerable portion of the public. Its best defence against this dislike has been, not the services it renders—for not one American in a hundred has any knowledge or experience of these services—but the respect inspired by the popular belief that the Army was at least a fine military machine, and that the regulars could be counted on in all emergencies to obey orders. If this belief should be shaken, the Army would become an object not simply of dislike but of contempt, and all classes would join in desiring its abolition. Sham soldiers are something that nobody will put up with. Nothing could do more to shake this belief than lenient treatment of such an offence as Sergt. Mason's. If a sergeant of the guard may take a pot-shot through a jail window at a prisoner, on the ground that he dislikes extremely the prisoner's offence, and get off easily because the public shares his dislike, it will be impossible hereafter to convince any one that the Army can be relied on by the Government. Moreover, we would warn Army officers that those civilians who are now loudest in applauding Mason and wishing him to escape punishment would be foremost also in despising and deriding a service in which such crimes as his could be committed with impunity. The business of the court-martial will, therefore, be to take care of the Army, by making disobedience of orders terrible."

THE N. Y. *Herald* says: "Col. Kelton, of the Military Division of the Pacific, is taking steps in accordance with the wish of the War Department to introduce a series of athletic sports throughout his division, and there is good reason to hope that his admirable efforts in this direction may ere long be felt throughout the entire Army. No wiser move has been made in the War Department in a long time, nor any better calculated to directly and greatly increase the efficiency of the Army than this same one of Col. Kelton's. If at the next national amateur meeting at Mott Haven the toughest and fleetest men on their feet should happen to come from the Pacific Division or from any part of the Army the Secretary of War may well congratulate himself on having so successfully inaugurated a movement destined to do more for the efficiency of the Army than any it has known for many a year, and at an exceedingly small outlay to the country at that." There is no question that such a movement would be hailed with pleasure in the Army, and that the practice of athletic sports would do much to give variety to garrison life, while contributing to health and muscular activity.

ALTHOUGH there has been little occasion hitherto for President Arthur to make known his views and opinions concerning Army and Navy matters, we have no reason to doubt that his policy in dealing with the two services will be the liberal one, which befits a man of sound and judicious ideas. Both on land and on sea our military forces need strengthening. Our responsibilities, our population, our national wealth and national and international enterprises have all increased, and our relations have become more intimate with other nations. No doubt President Arthur will be found fully alive to the past and present services of the Army and Navy, and to their future needs.

A WRITER in *Colburn's United Service Magazine* assigns to a vessel-of-war these requisites:

1. A ship fast enough to overtake her enemy.
2. A ship handy enough to out-maneuvre her enemy.
3. A ship able to keep the sea in all weathers.
4. A ship with stowage capacity, and able to make long ocean voyages.

Judging Her Majesty's navy by this standard he says:

1. There are ships that can do for a short run fourteen knots but cannot continue.
2. There are ships that are short and not handy.
3. There are ships that smother in a heavy sea.
4. There are ships that cannot carry either fuel or stores for an ocean voyage.
5. There are ships that founder immediately when struck.

Is there one ship in Her Majesty's navy of the present day which possesses even a single one of the essentials alluded to above?

"There is not," he declares, "a single iron-clad in the Royal navy capable of maintaining its position in bad weather for, say, ten days, off the entrance of any port in the North Sea, or on the Atlantic seaboard." To prove this assertion he quotes at length from the

evidence of some of the most accomplished officers in the British service. The "Navy List" is declared to be a snare and delusion grossly exaggerating the number of vessels under the pennant, and which, even if so intended, utterly fails to deceive any other Power. It would be found by reference to the return moved for by Admiral Sir John Hay, entitled "Navy (Steamships) 356," that the nation could only, by the greatest exertions, place three small fleets on active service. One in the North Sea; one in the Channel; and one in the Mediterranean; the two former fleets at all events utterly unfit for the service required of them. "It will be seen," he concludes, "by the return referred to, issued, be it remembered by authorities most anxious to make out a good case in that behalf, that only twenty-five of those fleetships, including every variety of type, can be set down even as 'good.' This surely in itself is a lamentable state of affairs, but when the endless variety of type is taken into consideration, the matter becomes simply appalling to residents in this 'tight little Island' who look to their fleet as the best means of defence."

The recent change at the head of affairs in Washington has again brought up the question of Army retirements, and already many of the dailies have commenced to discuss the question of the early retirement of Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs, Col. Dent, Lugenbeel, Rucker, etc., promotion to Quartermaster-General of Gen. Ingalls, etc., etc. It seems, however, to be as yet all rumor, and it is very certain that nothing in the direction indicated has so far been even thought of.

As the Regular troops to be massed at Yorktown will generally, wholly we hope, wear the new helmets, a fair opportunity will there be afforded to judge how they look and how much they add to the appearance. Upon the individual soldier, we can say that the new helmet looks very well.

On several previous occasions we have adverted to the unusual length of time the 5th U. S. Artillery has remained in the Department of the South. The only reason given for the long retention of this, as well as the other artillery regiments at their present posts, is the lack of adequate transportation funds. But the question is now agitating the minds of those concerned, will there ever be funds for the purpose? A correspondent of the 5th writes us this week a pathetic letter on the subject, and asks us to say something. We have said something and so have many others. What is now especially wanted is for the War Department and the Headquarters of the Army to do something which will be effectual in removing the complaint put forth that the 5th U. S. Artillery is not being very fairly dealt with in regard to its stations.

The Magazine Gun Board reassembled at the Springfield armory, Tuesday, September 27, pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present.

The very extensive improvements, additions, etc., at the Washington Barracks, necessitated by the increased garrison, are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, though it is doubtful whether there will be enough money this year to do all that is necessary. The new hospital is in progress, and Washington Barracks bids fair soon to be a model military post.

From Cleveland, where he went to attend the funeral of President Garfield, Adjt.-Gen. Drum will proceed on an inspection tour of recruiting rendezvous and depots at the following places: Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Columbus Barracks, Cincinnati. He will not return before the 15th of October. Gen. McKeever is acting Adjutant-General.

Last week we adverted in our article on the Results of the Creedmoor Meeting to the great importance and value of the skirmishers' match, and the opinion was expressed that no more valuable instruction in the soldier's duty could have been devised. A correspondent of the Army, an expert in rifle shooting, suggests in this connection that a similar match should be organized at every Army post. It teaches just what our soldiers ought to know, and sooner or later must learn—the importance of estimating distances; the husbanding ammunition; the most effective use that can be made of it; bugle calls, etc. The prizes ought to be good ones, as men will spend their last dollar in entries and re-entries when once the fascination takes hold.

The resignation of 1st Lieutenant F. D. Grant, 4th Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect October 1, 1881.

The Headquarters offices of the Department of Texas move this week into the commodious quarters provided for them at the Quartermaster's depot near San Antonio. The attending surgeon at department headquarters and one paymaster will have their offices in San Antonio until next January.

The National Armory at Springfield, Mass., has this week received a new Commandant, Lieut. Colonel Buffington, of the Ordnance Department, an experienced and skilful officer, for many years in command of the Arsenal at Pittsburg, Pa.

Some of the mysteries of the official trial of machine guns at Shoeburyness, England, are revealed in the interesting letter of the Pratt and Whitney Company, which we publish this week, and in which they also give a history of the machine gun to which they have given their names.

The Secretary of the Navy returned to his office from Cleveland on Tuesday afternoon. After two days' hard labor, looking over routine matter which had accumulated during his absence, he left again on Thursday for a long deferred tour of inspection of Navy-yards in the North and East. He will visit the Newport, Charleston, Brooklyn, and probably Ports mouth yards, stopping for a day or two at each place. Rear Admiral Nichols will act as secretary during his absence.

We should not wish to publish the complaint of our correspondent, "Midshipman Uneasy," if it were not well founded, and yet we regret that there should be so much truth in it. The prospect for the young men on the first round of the ladder of naval advancement is not so encouraging as we wish it were, and we hope that it will not be long before some remedy is found. The contemplation of the list of provokingly vigorous and youthful veterans who interpose between the lowest and the highest grades of the naval profession is no cheerful one, and in this particular instance, and just at this time, it is not altogether true that "there is always room at the top." We can only commend to the contemplation of our Uneasy Midshipman the career of Farragut and remind him how much of the great Admiral's final success was due to his making the most of his time and opportunities under circumstances not more encouraging than those described with so much feeling and graphic power by our correspondent. We were about to say youthful correspondent, but remember that, though a midshipman, he may be already gray-headed.

Gen. Sherman returned to Washington on Tuesday of this week.

The Secretary of War also returned to his office in the War Department, and has been busily engaged for two or three days in bringing up delayed routine matter. He left the city again on Thursday for Rye Beach.

It was thought that upon the return of the Secretary of the Navy this week the retirement of Capt. W. D. Whiting, Chief of Bureau of Navigation, would be made and a successor appointed. The Secretary said before leaving on Thursday that no action had been taken as yet nor would there be for some weeks. He declined to say if he had as yet designated a successor to Paymaster Cutler. Paymaster Looker still maintains his ground as the most promising among the likely ones.

Comdr. Howison and Lieut. Very, the sub-committee representing the Ordnance part of the Advisory Board, have been engaged during the week in arranging their report to be submitted to the Board when it meets in October. The committee of Naval Constructors having charge of the designing of new vessels for the Navy, in connection with an advisory board—ex-Chief Constructor John Lenthal, Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, and Constructor Philip Hichborn—completed their labors, Sept. 29, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, where they have been in regular session for several weeks. The full board will convene in the library of the Navy Department at Washington in October to complete its labors, the report having to be in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy by the 10th of November.

Bvt. Maj. Geo. W. McKee, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., was in Washington for a few days this week on his way back to his station at Rock Island Arsenal. The Major has recently been before a Board of Examination for promotion, convened in New York City.

Kino Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, is to have the privilege of roaming about the waters adjacent to the seat of Government in a naval vessel (the *Despatch*) during his visit to this country. This goes beyond anything which the War Department could offer, they being limited to an ambulance or a condemned Q. M. mule and spiked helmet.

The following Army officers were registered at the A. G. Office, Washington, during the week ending Sept. 29, 1881: 2d Lieut. E. H. Webber, 20th Inf., at Ebbitt House, conducting insane soldiers to asylum from Fort Brown, Texas; Col. W. Chapman, retired, U. S. A., at 1514 30th street.

Col. Chapman, retired, U. S. A., whose residence is at Green Bay, Wis., is now in Washington for the fall and winter. His stay in the latter city during nearly the whole of last winter proved that the climate of Washington was far more beneficial to his physical health than that of Green Bay.

List of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending Sept. 29, 1881: Army—1st Lieut. Otto L. Hein, 1st Cavalry; Bvt. Major-Gen. H. F. Clarke, Lieut.-Col. Subsistence Department, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Frederick Marsh, 1st Artillery; Asst. Surgeon Calvin De Witt, U. S. A.; Surgeon A. H. Woodhull, U. S. A.; Asst. Surgeon R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. A. Navy—Rear-Admiral Roger N. Stembel, Commodore J. H. Upshur, Captain R. Chandler, Pay Director John S. Cunningham, Passed Asst. Surgeon R. A. Urquhart, Master M. A. Shufeldt, Cadet Engineer A. C. Mathews, Cadet Mid-shipmen W. B. Fletcher, W. B. Whittlesey, F. E. Curtis, L. J. Clark, F. H. Sargent, J. F. Carpenter, S. A. W. Patterson, S. S. Wood, W. H. Ledbetter, H. H. Balthis, W. C. Sears, Guy W. Brown, G. W. Street, F. L. Chapin, T. H. Giglioli, C. W. Hazeltine, J. C. Atwood, H. McNulta, and W. J. Wilson.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. A. Kobbé, father of 1st Lieut. Kobbé, of the 3d U. S. Artillery, died Thursday evening at his residence in New York. He was in the eightieth year of his age, and was well known throughout the business community for his integrity, his fine personal presence, and his invariable courtesy.

The stay of Major Mordcau, of the Ordnance Department, at Governor's Island, where he went recently from West Point, has been exceedingly brief. He will leave in a day or two to take command of Watervliet Arsenal at West Troy.

Lieut. E. W. Sturdy, U. S. N., who has recently returned from duty in China, has been ordered to duty in the Nautical Almanac Office, Washington, D. C. Since his return from China he has been stopping at Fauquier Springs, Va.

Lieut. G. T. Bartlett, 3d U. S. Artillery, reported at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Sept. 30, from graduating leave.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, the following graceful tribute was paid to the merits and services of 1st Lieut. I. T. Webster, 1st U. S. Artillery, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the institution: "Your committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Chancellor's report relating to the military department, would respectfully report that they find the department in excellent condition; that the discipline, enthusiasm, and interest of the students under his charge, and the perfect harmony existing between them, reflect to the highest credit upon Lieut. I. T. Webster, and deserves the especial commendation of this Board."

Gen. Rosecrans, who was unable to attend the funeral obsequies of President Garfield, sent the following despatch: "I unite in the profound national sorrow which they will earnestly but most inadequately express, adding thereto that personal grief which arises from having had him a member of my military family and a sharer of my quarters for many months of the closest official and fraternal personal intimacy, and earnest condolences for his bereaved and sorrowing family."

West Point was enlivened this week by the wedding of Lieut. P. M. B. Travis, 11th U. S. Inf., who married Miss Carrie N. Hill, daughter of Chas. T. Hill, Esq., of West Point. The ceremony was largely attended by the officers of the "Point" and their families and numerous residents of Highland Falls, etc., and was a thoroughly enjoyable affair. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. W. Jackson, D.D., Post Chaplain, U. S. A.

The Cheyenne Leader of Sept. 22 says: Lieut. A. C. Ducat, U. S. A., went east yesterday afternoon. The Misses Elderkin, daughters of Major Elderkin, C. S., of Cheyenne depot, left last evening for St. Louis, where they are to attend school.

Gen. Rosecrans contributes to the San Francisco *Chronicle* a corrected account of the battle of Chicomanga, so far as it relates to Gen. Garfield's carrying despatches from him to Gen. Thomas. He does this in a reference to Gen. Sherman's recent letter to Mr. Gorham, and he explains that the withdrawal was not to Chattanooga immediately, as Gen. Sherman had implied, but to the position at Rossville, which was subsequently abandoned for Chattanooga as the objective point of the campaign.

FRIDAY'S ARMY ORDERS.

2d Lieut. F. P. Blair, 3d U. S. Artillery, is relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University at Columbia, Mo., and 2d Lieut. John J. Haden, 8th Infantry, is assigned to duty at that university in his stead.

1st Lieut. Thaddeus H. Capron, 9th U. S. Infantry, is granted six months' sick leave.

Commissary Sergeant S. Shellner will be discharged from the Service when relieved from duty on the Uncomphgre River.

2d Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, 2d Artillery, is transferred from Battery K, at Fort Monroe, to Battery B, at Washington Barracks.

The Superintendent-General Recruiting Service will forward all colored infantry men at David's Island and Columbus Barracks to Fort Dodge, Kas., for assignment to the 24th Infantry.

Capt. D. Madden, 6th Cavalry, will inspect certain recruiting property at New York for which Capt. Louis H. Sanger, 17th Infantry, is responsible.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold him self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

A PLEA FOR MIDSHIPMEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: While our Navy is supposed to have made gigantic strides in the last half century, there is one poor little factor of the formidable whole that is compelled to stand still during the general advance. I refer to that anomaly known as the midshipman. His status is so undefined that it is worth the trouble of investigation. For that reason I propose to lift the veil that obscures him from the public gaze, that the world may look and wonder.

Before the establishment of the U. S. Naval Academy, the young lads who were sent aboard our war vessels, in order that they might be trained with a view to becoming naval officers, were called midshipmen. They were taken at a tender age, in order that manly and officer-like qualities might be inculcated in them by the process known as "knocking down and dragging out." A parcel of these precocious candidates were packed together in uncomfortable quarters and treated as though they had all been happily rescued from a life of crime, to which life they were supposed at all times to be plotting a speedy return, if opportunity offered. Hence the origin of the "horsing" system, and the establishment of the rule that they must be entirely separated from the other officers of the ship by an impenetrable bulk-head. Such were the scenes of terror enacted in the days of the "old Navy." It moves one to tears to hear an old officer of the present time refer to those eventful days "when I was a midshipman." It sounds like some terrible tale of the Commune. Such bloodthirsty commanders, such ogre-like commissioned officers, such crowded quarters, such miserable fare, one can hardly believe to have existed, were it not for the irrefutable evidence of those who tell us of them.

But time has rolled on and changed all this, you say. The *Albatross* of that excellent institution of knowledge, the Naval Academy, are rising to commands, and the "old style" captain has had his day. I will grant that the furious "old Navy" bee is dead, but it has left its sting. Let us take a look at the midshipman of today.

A young man who becomes imbued with a desire to gain glory as a naval officer enters the Naval School at Annapolis, let us say, at the average age of sixteen. He spends four years at that institution, during which time he completes a full theoretical and practical course of study, which ought to fit him for his profession. He is supposed to rank with the graduates from the leading scientific schools and colleges. A thousand testimonials bear witness to the excellence of the Naval Academy. Two practice cruises are a part of the course, which ought to be sufficient to familiarize the cadet with the routine life aboard ship. It seems plausible to think that if a young man is ever to become qualified for a commission, a four years' course like the above mentioned ought to accomplish it. A graduate of West Point claims his diploma upon the completion of a four years' course, and steps forth a commissioned officer. He joins his regiment and is received as an equal, and not as an inferior being with whom his fellow officers cannot associate without losing caste. But there is no such fate for his confrere in the Navy. The cadet midshipman leaves Annapolis only to encounter a second siege of that chronic "preparatory" phantom that is always chasing him. He must now make a two years' cruise in order to put on the finishing touches to the elaborate process that is going to secure him a commission. He is now twenty years of age, and still retains the boyish title of "cadet midshipman."

This two years' cruise is the veriest farce that was ever tolerated by an enlightened people. Its origin was due to the fact that some persons in authority thought that the Naval Academy was turning out too many young naval officers each year, and they hit upon this plan of tacking on two years additional as a clever way of "staving off" congressional appointments for a time. When this scheme gets in good working order it will reduce the number of graduates each year about one-third. In the meantime, people in the lower grades must suffer, and enjoy the prospect of spending the greater part of their lives in the grades below that of lieutenant. But to return to the cruise itself.

Upon reporting aboard, the young officer is introduced to the steerage. In most ships this consists of two small rooms, known as the port and starboard steerages, the ordinary dimensions of which are say thirteen feet long by eight feet wide. In each of these are crowded six or eight young officers, and here they are compelled to sleep and eat. Their scanty wardrobe is stowed around in every available nook and corner that can be utilized, as the locker room is always insufficient, although it takes up a considerable portion of the habitable space. Privacy is totally abolished, and it is no uncommon sight to see four or five cadets jostling each other in futile attempts to make a decent toilet, at the same time that three or four others are lying abed until there is a vacancy at the wash bowl. Ventilation is very poor when in port; at sea it is simply nil. In case the reader may think this overdrawn, I have only to refer him to a certain flagship where there are twenty-five officers in the steerage, crowded together like so many cattle, or to half-a-dozen third rate vessels whose steerage officers can bear testimony to the general crush which is now recognized as a necessary attribute in a steerage.

The duties of a midshipman, according to a certain well known officer, are "multitudinous, multiform, and never ceasing." Among the first of these is that nondescript duty known as fore-castle watch. The chief func-

tion of an officer of the fore-castle is to stand up and be yelled at by the officer of the deck. He has little opportunity to exercise his knowledge of seamanship beyond that of hauling down a flying jib or "bracing the head-yards by the main." If the vessel carries studding sails (which many do not), there is a mere possibility of his being allowed to try his hand at them. In the performance of these trivial duties he is constantly being "bull-dozed" by the officer of the deck. Most of our watch officers go on the principle of never letting a man accomplish a thing according to his own ideas, no matter how excellent these ideas may be. Each officer has his hobby, and no two agree. You may impress Lieut. A. favorably by your manner of working during one watch, only to be called a "hay-maker" by Lieut. B. for doing precisely the same thing at another time. In port, the chief duty of a fore-castle officer is to keep an eye on the cat-heads, lest they run away; at night, to keep awake is the only duty, which is necessarily very pleasant.

Boat duty is another pleasant feature of a midshipman's duties. It involves no responsibility or authority. Any line officer who is a passenger is allowed to take complete charge whenever so inclined, and midshipmen are always cautioned to let the coxswain "run things" as much as possible. The "experience" which is to put on the "finishing touches" certainly was not intended to include this farcical duty.

Messenger-boy duty must also be included in the list. This is the work of the "gentleman of the watch." It aims at cultivating the mind by exercising the legs.

Space will not permit of a more detailed account of the duties that the two years' cruise includes, but I am certain that the reader cannot fail to wonder how these trivial, menial duties are to put the "finishing touches" on the practical education of a man twenty years of age, who has completed a four-years' course of study at the Naval Academy. There are few opportunities to study in the crowded steerages, and it is always the earnest prayer of the cruising cadet midshipman that he may be detached in time to have a chance to "study up" at Annapolis prior to the examination for graduation. I am afraid that if he based his hopes of passing the examination upon what he had picked up while afloat, Congress would not have had to pass the "six-years" bill in order to cut down the officers' list.

After passing this final examination the cadet becomes a full fledged midshipman. He is now twenty-two years of age.

"Where, O where is my commission?" he asks.

"Oh, you must wait and get that by lineal promotion," is the reply.

This is the last straw. The midshipman is sent to sea, performs the same duties as he did when a cadet, and after two, three, or four years, finally becomes an ensign and a commissioned officer. He has spent eight or nine years of his life in getting it, and ought to be happy.

Now, this is too long to wait. Men at that age ought to be at least a grade above small boys of fourteen or fifteen who make up the midshipmen in foreign navies. For this purpose a bill is to be presented to Congress at its next session, setting forth the wants of the petitioners. I may write concerning this at some future time.

MIDSHIPMAN UNEASY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WM. McD. asks: "How many districts in New York will have vacancies at West Point for which examinations will be held next year (1882), and which districts are they?" Ans.—The 5th District will be vacant in 1882 if the present occupant graduates at that time. Vacancies exist at present in the 10th, 12th, 14th, 19th, 22d, and 23d. No cadet at present from the 20th, but this vacancy has recently been filled by appointment.

N. R., 82 East 10th street, N. Y. City, would like to learn from any of the readers of the JOURNAL the address of the so-called "General Dalrymple" who undertook to raise an army to invade Mexico.

M. asks "the various ranks of non-commissioned officers of the U. S. Army?" Ans.—Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, Ordnance Sergeant, Commissary Sergeant, Hospital Steward, Chief Musician, Principal Musician, Chief Trumpeter, Saddler Sergeant, First Sergeant, Sergeant and Corporal.

FORT GIBSON asks: 1. "What is the pay of a bugler in the Signal Corps?" 2. Have they buglers at all in the U. S. Arsenal where ordnance detachments are stationed?" Ans.—1. There are no buglers allowed by law in the Signal Corps, although at Fort Myer they may have privates performing the duty. 2. No. (The remainder of your questions will be answered in a subsequent number.)

MAJOR, FARMDALE, KY.—Will answer your tactical questions in next week's JOURNAL.

J. K.—Where is the *Marion*, and when will she go out of commission? What station, North or South Atlantic, is the *Jamesston* fitting out for? Ans.—The *Marion* belongs to the South Atlantic Station, and is at present at Montevideo. Will not be put out of commission for some time yet. The *Jamesston* is not fitting out for any station. She was put out of commission at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, September 10th.

It is reported that the commission appointed under the presidency of Admiral Shestakoff to examine into the qualities of the new Imperial yacht *Livadia* has come to the conclusion that she rolls too much; that she is comparatively slow; is too weakly built, and that the materials used in its construction are of an inferior quality. It is therefore suggested to take the yacht to pieces, and build a gun-boat for the Don flotilla and three cruisers for the Black Sea, out of the materials, and use the costly fittings and furniture for a third yacht, to be built on the lines of the original *Livadia*.

TWENTY bronze fish-torpedoes, constructed by the firm of Schwartzkopf and Co., have been forwarded from Hamburg to China. Italy has ordered ten Thorneycroft torpedo boats to be ready by June, 1882, making 16 in all.

THE STATE TROOPS.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Colonel Emmons Clark has issued the following orders to his command:

"This regiment will parade in full uniform, without overcoats, knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, on Thursday, October 6, for annual muster and inspection as required by section 139 Military Code. Assembly at 8 o'clock P. M."

"Drills by company will commence on Monday, October 3, and will be continued until April 1, 1882. The prosperity and reputation of this regiment mainly depends upon the strict discipline of the several companies and their thorough instruction in the School of the Soldier and the School of the Company. Punctual attendance and the faithful performance of every duty connected with the company instruction is therefore earnestly enjoined upon all officers and members. Commandants are responsible for the proper instruction of the new members of their companies, and will either personally instruct all recruits or will exercise a careful and constant supervision of the classes in the School of the Soldier. All recruits will be instructed in the Manual of Rifle Practice until they are familiar with the practical use of the military rifle. Practice in the Armory Rifle Range is an indispensable part of the annual course of company instruction, and every member must be required to practice in the range under a competent instructor previous to April 1, 1882."

"The attention of the officers and members of this regiment is especially called to the importance of new enlistments, so that all the companies may have the maximum number allowed by law. During the years 1880 and 1881 it has been difficult to maintain the numerical strength of the regiment for the reason that the enlistments for four years (1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876) have expired during those two years. Nevertheless the strength of the regiment has not materially diminished, and in the future, proper effort and organized activity should result in filling the ranks to the maximum number and in maintaining the regiment in that position. There is no good reason that the success of some of the companies (notably the 6th and 7th) in increasing their numerical strength during the past two years should not be equalled by other companies in the future, and all are enjoined to the utmost vigilance and activity in this particular."

"The Commandant desires to especially commend the devotion to the interests of the regiment of the officers and members composing the regimental team and reserve for 1881, who by their superior marksmanship have reflected honor upon the regiment, viz.:

"Captains Price and Robbins; Sergeants Bostwick, LeBoutillier, McLewee and Munson; Corporals Eagle, Green and McKee, and Privates Alder, Higgins, Lockwood, Merchant, Price, Thomson, Underwood and Valentine."

The second and third paragraphs of this order is well worth the perusal and attention of all officers and men in the State forces, as their terms apply to every well organized command.

SEPARATE TROOP E, CAVALRY, 7TH BRIGADE.—This command was represented by 34 officers and men, under Captain Jarvis, at their visit to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Sept. 22. The troops arrived at 11.15 A. M., and at once commenced the practice under the supervision of Major G. L. Morse, Brigade I. R. P. 32 men shot in the 2d class, of whom 15 qualified, and on a second trial 3 more graduated. In the 1st class 31 shot, of whom 11 won the marksmanship badge. In mass firing but 13 men engaged, as ammunition had run short. The delivery by volley and file was poor, but it is hardly fair to criticize, this being the first effort of the troop. The result of the mass firing was, by volley, 65 rounds, 39 hits, 13 bull's-eyes, 14 centres, 12 outers; score, 145. By file, 43 hits, 19 bull's-eyes, 14 centres, 10 outers; score, 171. The weather was dry, sky a dull gray, and wind strong from about 5 o'clock. During the day the discipline was of a fine order, yet it was readily seen that the men were generally allowed to do as they pleased, on all parades, for they did not relish the regularity and restrictions of the Creedmoor range, yet they were treated, being strangers, more leniently than were the troops of the 1st and 2d Divisions. The command was without a surgeon during the practice, and most fortunately there was no call for the services of an M. D. The volley firing was completed at 4.15, and the command left the range at 5.20 P. M., well satisfied with their day's work.

EIGHTH BRIGADE, New York (Poughkeepsie).—Pursuant to orders from the Adjutant-General's office, the brigade staff was inspected at 2.30 P. M. on Sept. 27. The inspecting officer was Col. Rodenbough, I. A. I. G. He expressed himself highly satisfied with Col. A. F. Lindley, the brigade commander, and his staff. The 21st regiment, according to orders, assembled at the regimental armory at 2 o'clock, and the command eight companies, with the following strength: Field and staff, 4; non-commissioned staff, 9; band, 20; Co. D, 3 officers, 41 enlisted men; Co. F, 2 officers, 25 men; Co. I, 1 officer, 9 men; Co. A, 3 officers, 31 men; Co. B, 3 officers, 24 men; Co. G, 2 officers, 21 men; Co. E, 2 officers, 25 men; Co. H, 1 officer, 18 men. Total, 21 officers, 223 enlisted men.

Maj.-Gen. Shaler has directed the several organizations of the 1st Division to parade on the 6th of October next in honor of the distinguished representatives of France, and of the families of the Marquis de Lafayette and Baron Von Steuben, who will arrive in this city on October 5 to take part in the Centennial Celebration at Yorktown, Va. Division line will be formed on 5th avenue facing east, right on 50th street, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows: 3d Brigade, Batteries B and K; Gatling Battery E, 1st Brigade. The line of march will be down 5th avenue to the Worth monument, where the troops will be reviewed and dismissed.

Lieut. Colonel Truman V. Tuttle was on September 28 unanimously elected Colonel of the 47th New York, vice W. H. Brownell, promoted. Colonel Tuttle enlisted in Co. F, 47th, in March, 1863, and was one of the original organizers of the company. In May, 1862, he was promoted sergeant, and in November, 1866, 1st lieutenant. He was chosen captain of Co. F, March, 1871, and on Sept. 5, 1877, was graduated into the field as major of the regiment. He was elected lieutenant colonel Jan. 13, 1881, thus showing a continuous service of nineteen years. On the same evening Major George B. Conover was chosen Lieut. Colonel and Captain F. Gaylor, Co. K, as Major. This latter officer took advantage of the 10 day clause before accepting.

NEW YORK.—An Albany correspondent writes: "Referring to your notice of 10th Separate Battalion matters at Albany, allow me to say that you do injustice to the officers of the Battalion. Like many officers they prefer to stay with their companies to becoming field officers; this being the fact they endeavored to find some one to take command of the Battalion, but those whom they considered fit to do so could not take the position; the others they did not want. Meanwhile, and until they could persuade some efficient person to

accept the position, and in order not to be without a head, they asked for the detail of Col. Plisterer." It may be a very excellent move on the part of the officers of the 10th Regt. Battalion to obtain the services of so capable an officer as Col. Plisterer, yet we still claim that his detail is wrong, and that the 10th Battalion should be forced to elect a permanent commander or be disbanded. A command without a regular and official head can indeed be of very little use as an organization. The detail of Col. Plisterer, too, is something without precedent in New York State, and we even question if the detail is legal. The Colonel holds his commission under sec. 25, Military Code, as an Acting Assistant Adjt.-Gen., and not being a member of the general staff it is extremely doubtful if he can be assigned to command under the closing paragraph of sec. 35, Military Code.

The fair of the 18th regiment, Brooklyn, in aid of the trip to Yorktown, will be formally opened at the Hanson Place Armory on Monday, Oct. 3. The programme of the week will be as follows: Monday, Oct. 3, formal opening; Tuesday, 4th, Masonic; Wednesday, 5th, National Guard and Army and Navy; Thursday, 6th, veterans; Friday, 7th, musical and ladies' special, for the benefit of the Garfield fund; Saturday, 8th, children's; Monday, 10th, closing, everybody's day. From present appearances, the fair promises to be one of the grandest ever held in the City of Churches. The pluck of the regiment in deciding to represent the great State of New York on this celebrated anniversary deserves the warmest commendation, and this fair should be well patronized by every citizen and soldier in Brooklyn.

The committee appointed at a meeting of the Veteran Association 7th regiment to make arrangements for the anniversary dinner, state that the dinner will take place at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue, on Friday evening, October 7, at 6.30 p. m. Tickets, \$5 each, to be had of captains of companies and of the committee. The number is limited, for want of room, to 175. No tickets will be sold after October 1. The committee are L. W. Winchester, chairman; John H. Kemp, J. J. McLaren, L. G. Woodhouse, D. Crocker.

All is life in the 1st and 2d Divisions. The annual inspections are at hand, and the men, as well as the uniforms, are having the rust and dust of the summer's vacation rubbed off. The drills, thus far, have been in the manual and ceremonies of inspection, while, mindful of the hint given in the JOURNAL of Sept. 10, guard mounting, the duties of sentinels and the color ceremony have been practiced again and again.

The 11th Brigade will parade for inspection, muster and drill at Prospect Park Parade Ground on Monday next, Oct. 3. Inspector-Gen. Robert S. Oliver will review and inspect the brigade.

In promulgating G. O. 23, Adjutant General's Office, to the officers of his command, Gen. Brownell, 11th New York Brigade, publishes the following extracts from the regulations relating to the proper method of wearing crape:

"Sec. 305. The usual badge of military mourning is a piece of black crape around the left arm, above the elbow, and also upon the sword-hilt, and will be worn when in full or in undress uniform.

"Sec. 917. Crape, when worn, will be neatly sewed on the left sleeve, the band to be not less than three nor more than four inches wide, placed midway between the elbow and shoulder; band to be joined flat, or with flat plaits; no knot to be made in band, and no ends left flying."

The 51st New York (Syracuse), Lieut. Col. Butler, commenced the drill season of 1881 with a battalion parade at the State Arsenal on Sept. 29. This will be followed by drills for instruction on Thursdays, Oct. 13, Nov. 10 and 24, and Dec. 8 and 22.

VERMONT.—The 1st regiment, ten companies fifty men each, and an independent battery comprise the National Guard of Vermont. Ten years ago the State had a brigade of three regiments, but the Legislature of 1872, becoming frightened at the large "standing army" of the State, passed a reorganization bill, which reduced the force to one regiment. This force is practically enough for the State, and, as the several companies are kept up to the full standard allowed by law and none but the very best men are enlisted, the one command may be considered in efficiency as good, if not better, than the old brigade. The troops went into camp at Rutland Sept. 6 to 9, reporting for duty at about 2 p. m. The camp, named after Lieutenant-Gov. Barstow, was situated upon a pleasant plateau about one mile south of the village. It was laid out according to tactics and regulations, the tents having been erected by a detail from each company, so that on the arrival of the main command, all was in readiness for occupation. Guard mount was the first duty, and in their effort to master its details, it was evident that officers and men were ready and willing to learn the complete routine of a soldier's duty. Of course, the ceremony was far from perfect—indeed, it might be called poorly executed; but the enthusiasm of the men made up for their lack of proficiency, and on the last day of the tour of duty a marked improvement was noted. On the last day in camp, the "Kingsley Guards," Co. A, Rutland, were detailed as the guard, and the ceremony and general duties were admirably performed. Another year it is proposed to follow the plan of detailing two companies for guard each day, one in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. This will bring out company pride and proficiency, and must greatly benefit the command. Not a moment of the time in camp was wasted, and from reveille, at 5.45 a. m., until dress parade, 6.30 p. m., each day, squad, company, and battalion drills were being held. The result was most gratifying, and as Col. Greenleaf and Lieutenant-Col. Estey had laid out a special programme for each day, quoting the movements and paragraphs in tactics which they proposed to execute, officers and guides were, for self-protection, compelled to read up. The system worked to a charm, and though there was very little time allowed for "casualties," all profited by the enforced duty and were well repaid at the close of the camp. In addition, the field officers held a theoretical school each evening, at which the manoeuvres for the next day were discussed. The several formations for drill and ceremony were fairly performed, the average time taken for the assembling from "adjutant's call" until the "turn over" to the colonel being about six minutes; not bad, indeed, for an organization which meets but once a year for battalion assemblages. The regiment was inspected and mustered by Gen. Theo. S. Peck on Wednesday, 7th, showing to most excellent advantage, uniforms being clean and bright and arms all in good order. On the whole, this ceremony was as profitable and, perhaps, as successful a muster as was ever held by the regiment, considering, too, the fact that both colonel and lieutenant-colonel were new to their positions, while the major, though present, had resigned and was acting as Provost Marshal of the camp. The review by Gov. Farnham on Thursday, 8th, was still more satisfactory. The general appearance and steadiness during the inspection of the line of battle was excellent, while the "march past" was only marred by the failure of two officers to salute. The week in camp was a complete success, and Col. Greenleaf has every reason to feel proud of a command so willing to learn and prompt to take every advantage of a chance to acquire proficiency in their several duties. The discipline was of the

very best, while the sanitary condition of the camp and grounds was all that could be desired.

NEW JERSEY.—The annual fall meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association was held on the Hinton range, Elizabeth, Tuesday, Sept. 20. This meeting was specially arranged for the National Guard of the State, the several contests being open only to the soldiers. The weather was all that could be desired, atmosphere clear and bright, wind steady from the most favorable quarter, and light not too glaring. The grounds were in splendid trim, while markers and scorers were at their posts at the hour appointed for the beginning of the contests. The opening match was for the State prize, a handsome silk flag, presented by the Commander-in-chief. Open to teams of twelve from any regiment or battalion in the National Guard of New Jersey; 200 and 500 yards; five rounds at each, with the State medal ride, Springfield, .45 cal. Four teams were entered, representing the 6th, 7th, and 9th regiments, and the 1st Battalion of the New Jersey Troops. For years past the 9th has claimed to be the shooting regiment of the State, and, on this occasion, it was freely asserted that the Hoboken team desired to win, they would have to show a decided increase in form. At the first distance the team of the 7th regiment shot well up, fairly outshooting the other teams, and showing a lead of 20 points. The 9th held but 247, the 5th had 204, while the battalion had only 176. At the second distance, 500 yards, the practice was somewhat trying, especially for the junior marksmen, the wind was gusty, while the frequent clouds interfered with elevations. The shooting was slow and careful, yet, though the "coaches" were active, the men would drop. Each round was carefully tallied, and, to the great disgust of the 5th and 7th, the Hoboken team were slowly but surely closing the 200-yard gap. The team of the 7th were completely outshot at this range, and at the close the lead was covered, and on the aggregate the 9th stood just 4 points in advance of the next best team, and were declared the winners of the flag. The record of the match is as follows:

NINTH REGIMENT.			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
Sergt. C. Peck.....	5 5 3 3 5—19	4 5 4 5 4—22	41
Pvt. J. Smith.....	3 4 4 4 5—20	2 5 4 4 4—19	39
Pvt. C. Luckhardt.....	2 4 4 5 5—20	2 4 4 4 5—19	39
Lieut. L. H. Greve.....	4 3 4 4 4—20	4 3 4 4 4—18	38
Sergt. F. Raab, Jr.....	5 5 3 3 3—19	2 3 4 3 3—15	34
Capt. R. Curry.....	2 3 3 3 4—15	4 5 2 2 4—17	32
Sergt. L. Goll.....	3 3 4 5 4—19	2 5 0 4 4—13	32
Capt. C. Erlenkotter.....	0 3 4 0 4—11	5 4 3 2 5—19	30
Capt. T. W. Griffith.....	4 4 3 4 4—19	5 2 4 3 0—11	30
Capt. J. H. Symes.....	2 2 3 3 5—15	4 4 2 0 4—14	29
Lieut. A. H. Frey.....	2 2 3 3 3—13	0 5 0 4 0—9	22
Lieut. H. E. Haddenhorst.....	5 3 3 3 3—17	2 0 3 0 0—5	22

207 181 388
7th regiment, 227—157—384; 5th regiment, 204—172—376; 1st Battalion, 176—75—251.

The second contest was the match for the handsome badge presented by Gen. W. H. Sterling, open to all members of the National Guard, 200 and 500 yards, military rifles, five rounds at each range. There was a most spirited contest for the possession of this trophy, for the very best marksmen in the New Jersey State Troops were competitors. At 200 yards Col. Howard placed a 23 out of the 25 to his credit, Smith held 22, while Capt. Anderson and Sergt. Peck had 20 each. At the second range Col. Howard, with a 24 out of 25, and an aggregate of 47 out of 50, was declared the winner of the match. The leading scores were as follows:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
Col. G. E. P. Howard.....	5 5 4 4 5—23	5 5 5 4 5—24	47
Capt. A. Anderson.....	3 4 5 5 3—20	5 5 4 5 4—23	43
Pvt. John Smith.....	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 5 4 3 3—20	42
Pvt. A. F. Stoll.....	4 3 4 4 4—19	2 3 5 4 5—19	38
Lieut. L. H. Greve.....	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 3 3 3 3—16	35
Sergt. C. Peck.....	4 3 5 4 4—20	3 2 3 3 4—14	34
Lieut. H. E. Haddenhorst.....	3 4 3 4 4—17	0 5 3 5 3—15	32
Sergt. G. W. Mallett.....	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 4 2 3 0—12	30

This was followed by the National Guard Match, for the handsome gold badge presented by Gen. Mott, under the same conditions as the match for the Sterling trophy, the shooting at both distances being in excess of the previous matches. At 200 yards, Capt. Griffith secured 23; while Col. Howard found but 21. At the second range Howard broke, while Griffith sent in a 24, and, on a total of 47, was declared the winner. The following are the scores:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
Capt. T. W. Griffith.....	5 4 4 5 5—23	4 5 5 5 5—24	47
Col. G. E. P. Howard.....	4 5 4 4 4—21	5 5 5 5 4—22	43
Capt. Wm. H. Bilbee.....	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 5 5 4 3—21	42
Pvt. J. Smith.....	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 5 5 4 4—22	41
Lieut. L. H. Greve.....	3 4 5 4 4—20	5 2 5 3 5—20	40
Capt. A. Anderson.....	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 5 3 4 4—19	38
Pvt. A. F. Stoll.....	3 4 3 3 5—18	2 2 3 5 5—17	35
Sergt. G. W. Mallett.....	5 5 4 4 4—22	4 5 0 3 0—12	34

In the contest for the Champion Badge, 1st Brigade, 200 and 500 yards, with military rifles, the following scores were made: Captain T. W. Griffith, 20—22—42; Captain A. Anderson, 19—15—34; C. Peck, 16—17—33; L. H. Greve, 18—14—32; John Smith, 18—13—31; Colonel B. F. Hart, 15—15—30.

PENNSYLVANIA ENCAMPMENTS.

ENCAMPING the National Guard of Pennsylvania this year was purely a test of the effects of a law which is or can be made compulsory in regard to attendance. There was found very much to criticize, nevertheless the general results were extremely gratifying and quite as satisfactory as could be expected for the first attempt, thus removing the matter for the future beyond the experimental.

In the JOURNAL's description of the three encampments, the brigades were considered separately, yet they afforded many interesting points of comparison; for this and for the purpose of more fully illustrating the workings of the several departments, and the Pennsylvania militia system as a whole, we return to the subject.

The statute passed by the Legislature in 1878 reduced the major-generals to one and the brigadier-generals to not more than five, the companies to number not more than one hundred and fifty of infantry, five of cavalry, and five of artillery. The organization was made: One division of five brigades, divided into one battalion and eighteen regiments of infantry, with one cavalry company and one battery attached to each brigade.

This last winter the Legislature was asked to pass a bill providing for an annual encampment; this request was acceded to, but with the proviso that the total annual cost of maintenance of the National Guard should not exceed \$220,000, or about \$15,000 less than the estimated sum required for the force of 160 companies. Under the circumstances the military authorities wisely concluded that it was

better to reduce the force and make it thoroughly efficient than to keep it in numbers intact, and possibly fail in the proposed measures for improvement. Moreover, there were a number of organizations far below the standard, and which were to be mustered out at any rate, even if others were recruited in their place. A reduction was made and the force reorganized into one division of three brigades, divided into one battalion and thirteen regiments, three companies of cavalry, and five platoons of artillery, a total of 134 companies.

The statute of 1881 provides for an annual encampment not to exceed eight days duration, and during which the annual inspection shall take place. Also, that any soldier failing to appear upon any occasion of duty ordered by his commanding officer shall be subject to trial by Court-martial. Conviction and failure to render a good excuse for non-attendance renders him liable to a fine of \$25, and if not paid to an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. Sickness or death in family, if latter occur during time of encampment, will at all times serve as sufficient excuse for non-attendance. If business prevents, a certificate of the employer must accompany the excuse, when it becomes subject to consideration. For continuous service during the encampment the law provides for five days pay at rate of \$1.50 for privates, non-commissioned officers in proportion, and commissioned officers same as corresponding grades in Regular Army. The law of 1878 prescribed a State uniform similar to the U. S. Army fatigue. The troops are provided by the State with a great coat, blanket, rubber blanket, bag, canteen, haversack, meat ration can, knife, fork, tin cup, and spoon. In addition each infantry company receives annually, direct from the State treasury, \$600; cavalry and artillery, \$1,100, and \$100 additional to each organization located in cities of over 15,000 inhabitants. Division, brigade, regimental, and battalion headquarters are allowed \$100 each for annual rent of quarters. Ammunition for rifle and artillery practice is furnished in such quantities as may be considered necessary for the efficiency of the service. Transportation is furnished and the troops are subsisted while in camp at the expense of the State. In addition to the inspection during the encampment an inspection is made of the troops of each brigade during the months of April or May by a brigade staff officer detailed for the purpose. His necessary expenses are paid by the State. The latter inspection is not considered a tour of duty for which the troops shall be paid. Should they, however, be called out in case of riot or for other active service, they are entitled to same pay and allowances as provided for above. Such is a synopsis of the more important provisions of the law governing the militia of Pennsylvania.

We can pursue no better method of forming judgment of the results, so far as attendance was concerned—and in that respect the encampments were experimental more than in anything else—than by comparing this year with last. The consolidated return for the inspections shows the attendance each year to have been as follows:

	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.	Per centage present.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.		
1881.								
1st Brigade.....	150 1989	2139	8	389	397	2536	84.3	
2d Brigade.....	196 2305	2501	10	473	483	2984	83.8	
3d Brigade.....	175 2227	2402	7	212	219	2621	91.6	
Total of Division..	521 6521	7042	25	1074	1099	8141	86.5	
1880.								
Total of Division..	600 6712	7312	66	1889	1955	9267	78.9	

As there were five brigades last year we only give the total for the division. It will be noticed that last year the force numbered 9,267 officers and men; this year it numbers 8,141, a reduction of 1,126, yet the percentage present, when inspected, was 8 per cent. in favor of this year, and the consolidated morning reports varied but slightly, and gained but little on the day of the inspections, by absentees reporting; while last year there was a very great difference; and the two afford a very striking contrast when we compare a few regiments not affected by the reorganization. The average per cent. present, exclusive of day of inspection in 1880, in the 1st regiment was 40.2; 2d regiment, 50.2; 13th regiment, 71.7; 18th regiment, 35.6; 1881, 1st regiment, 76.1; 2d regiment, 83.4; 13th regiment, 90.5; 18th regiment, 86.4.

In respect to attendance the 3d Brigade bore off the honors. The 1st Brigade would have shown up much better had not several company commanders foolishly returned a roll of 75 men, or about twelve above the maximum allowed by law, when they only had some fifty to sixty present, thus reducing their percentage needlessly. One in particular, having but 63 per cent., might legitimately have had 80. Exclusive of the 1st regiment the brigade showed a percentage present of near 90. Taking all in all the turn out of the division cannot be considered other than satisfactory.

The brigades while in camp—the 1st, July 30 to Aug. 6; 2d, Aug. 10 to 16; and 3d, Aug. 23 to 29—were under entire control of their respective brigade commanders; the commander-in-chief and the major-general, with their respective staffs, being present nominally only as inspecting officers, and under the circumstances not responsible for the working of the encampments.

In accordance with the law the inspections took place by regiment during the progress of the encampments. Of these we can say they were as rigid and as critical as such an opportunity ever will permit of, yet in view of the fact that the National Guard is a body of men in which it will be impossible to ever have every man present in the field, and consequently impossible to inspect every uniform, equipment, etc., or even to positively be assured of its existence, and in view of the large sums expended from time to time for equipment and annually for maintenance of the troops, the inspections are at the best but superficial.

For this and further reasons which we will give, we would suggest an inspector-general's department, not in name as at present, but distinct and by itself, with an inspector devoting his whole time and attention to the department, solely responsible, and paid for his services; with the understanding that, in addition to the fall inspection in camp, he will now and then inspect the several companies in their armories, in accordance with par. 471, U. S. Army Regulations; and this we suggest on the score of economy and for the better preservation of public property. Moreover, five years occasional visits to the several company armories throughout the State during drill hours, and the observations made regarding drill and discipline, assures us of the correctness of the assertion that notwithstanding the fine appearance they make on parade and elsewhere, there are companies now in the National Guard of the State far below the standard which should obtain in order to receive the annual company allowance. Only by an inspection such as is suggested can this be remedied or prevented, and this inspection should of course be taken into account in the after report of the standard; more, the master of the several commands is to all intents as near correct as is necessary for the purpose of

comparison, but we are well assured that there are some disreputable practices—disreputable for officers who swear to the roll as being correct—which prevail, such as honorary members acting as substitutes, men answering twice, tricks known probably to every one, and others known to but few, and therefore which we do not propose to teach. Though probably not practiced to any great extent, yet a National Guard on paper is not wanted, and it is unfair to those officers who have a conscience to let the guilty go unpunished.

The commissariat last year was under charge of the commissary-general, and the cost for subsistence was about 18½¢ per man per day. The rations issued gave general satisfaction, but the men added very considerably to their supplies by private purchases. This was much more generally done than this year. The brigades being encamped separately this year, the commissaries of brigade were accordingly charged with the working of the commissariat. In the 1st brigade, under Major Edwards, the morning reports show a total of 13,484 enlisted men in camp during the seven days, and there were issued a total of 13,456 rations, the last day estimated. The average daily issue was \$1,922 2-7; total cost for brigade, \$2,539.47; cost per man per day, 18.63 7-10¢. The ration was very nearly the prescribed U. S. Army ration; in one or two articles the quantity per 100 men was increased. Fresh beef was issued on six days, in all four full rations of 1½ lbs. per man; soft bread on six days, or 5½ full rations; potatoes every day at rate of 60 lbs. per 100 men, or double the U. S. Army ration. Coffee, sugar, candles, Adamantine, soap, salt, pepper, and vinegar were issued in full ration every day. Hominy on one day; rice, two days; beans, four days; hard bread, two days, in all 1½ rations; salt beef two days, in all 1½ rations; pork, four days, in all 1½ rations. The provisions appear to be the best of their kind, the pork almost equal to English breakfast bacon. The men were satisfied, and in quantity there was sufficient, though some fancy articles were added now and then, some of the men having rations left over at the last to take home as a sample. Purchases were made principally in Philadelphia.

In the 2d Brigade, under Major Thompson, the average number of men fed was 2,400 daily; the cost per man per day, figuring up about 17½¢ to 17½¢. In quantity the ration for 100 men was about the same as in the 1st Brigade, except in potatoes; of these 100 bush. were issued, instead of 60 bushels. Of the daily ration there was considerable difference. Fresh beef was issued for 3½ days, mess pork 1 day, ham 1 day, ham and shoulder 1 day, soft bread 3 days, and hard bread 3½ days. Major Thompson informs us, that he found great advantage in mess pork, but prefers issuing salt meat and hard bread, as being less liable to spoil; and thinks it is better for the health of the men, and more filling even in the reduced quantities prescribed. In addition, he issued on one day ¼ lb. onions and ¼ lb. extra of potatoes to each man. As issued, the rations in the 2d Brigade cannot be considered quite so palatable as in the 1st. However the men of the 2d seemed to take to them, and while in camp we heard no special complaint. Purchases were made in Pittsburgh and Saltsburg.

Throughout the division there appeared to be more or less of a craving for other articles of food than that furnished. The idea suggested itself that a State ration might very well be prescribed, more in keeping with the requirements of men tented but for a short period, and accustomed—hardy miners and workers in iron, though some of them may be—to the comforts of a home. We would also suggest that in future a schedule of prices be prescribed for articles brought into camp for sale, and that no one be permitted to overcharge. Some of the hucksters did a regular gouging business.

For the first time the medical department was this year provided with chests containing a full supply of medicines and stores. Large chests were issued to the surgeon of each brigade, and smaller ones to each regiment and battalion in addition. Each medical officer was directed to supply himself with a pocket case of instruments. Hospital tents were issued and pitched ready for use.

Medical reports of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Brigades, the latter of only four days, show a total sick in the 1st of 323; 293 in quarters, and 30 in hospital; 2d brigade, 261 in quarters and 8 in hospital; total, 269; 3d brigade (4 days), in quarters 140, in hospital, 1; total, 141; adding for the two additional days 60, would make, say 200. The above figures bear a proper relation to the conditions which were present in the different camps. The hot weather at Camp Reno, and the bad water in the 18th regiment camp, at Camp Vincent, were prolific causes of sickness. The situation of Camp Garfield (3d Brigade), and the pleasant weather had much to do with the comparative absence of sickness; besides the water was good. Had Camp Garfield been of long duration its crowded condition, and the foul sinks, had the latter been permitted to continue, would undoubtedly have caused sickness sooner or later, and of a very serious nature. The absence of serious cases is noted by the fact that of the entire number sick in the division, but 50 were in hospital. It was also a notable fact that other things being equal, the least sickness was in the regiments under the best discipline, and also that sickness decreased after the second or third day in camp. The latter can be attributed, perhaps, to the fact that the men rationed themselves between their rendezvous and the camps, and probably with very unwholesome food. It would not be amiss in the future to suggest, in orders, the kind of rations with which the troops should supply themselves.

The Quartermaster's department had but little to do, other than to arrange the rates of transportation, the regimental officers in general arranging the details.

Next year, when, as is proposed, the whole division will be encamped together, it would be worth while to so arrange that the entire body arrive and be landed on the campground within the space of an hour or so. We are convinced this could be done, and the experience gained would be worth the trouble, not to speak of the good effect which might be produced thereby in some quarters.

The necessity of having, if it were possible, every member of the National Guard to take his annual tour of duty in camp cannot be overestimated, but we take it that when the organizations are in camp, judgment of their efficiency, or as to which is the best, must be formed not on numbers alone, but more especially upon the knowledge shown of the practical duties of a soldier's life in service, upon their discipline and subordination, and upon the attention paid to drill and other matters in which they, as organizations, stand most in need of improvement.

We were very much gratified by the general improvement in military appearance, and there was a commendable pride manifested in every command to appear the best, except in regard to keeping the camps well policed. In the latter respect the 1st Brigade was the best, with the 2d next, though the 3d on Sunday, within the color line, was clean as a new pin.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of a proper location of the sinks, in the first place, and upon the proper use and care of them afterwards. The men in all the camps were neglectful in this respect to a greater or less extent, but especially in the 3d Brigade did they lay themselves open to the severest censure; and, what is worse, the higher

officers did not have the fault remedied, for it was, if anything, worse the last day of the encampment than any day previous.

In the general observance of military courtesy there is an improvement, yet still open to criticism; but few appear to have a true conception of the relations which the officer should bear to the man, or that familiarity should cease the moment the uniform is put on. This is especially the case in the organizations from the interior of the State. The non-commissioned officers, forgetful of the first principles of a good soldier—respect to superiors—neglect the duty, and fail to exact it from their subordinates.

The armory is the place to acquire all company instruction, and neither the time nor the energy of the men should be devoted to this part of the drill while in camp. Brigade drills, reviews, and parades are very well, but too much time should not be given to them to the exclusion of battalion manoeuvres and the skirmish drill; and we repeat our suggestion of last year, that a day or two, or three if possible, during the encampment be made field days of the brigade or division (the troops carrying a dinner ration with them), with instruction in attack and defence, blank cartridges being used to accustom the men to the noise; the duty of pickets, outposts, and skirmishers, over ground unknown to officers and men. This would combine all drills—brigade, regimental, skirmish, and company—and bring out the qualities of officers and men to the best advantage.

Outpost duty is entirely overlooked, yet we know of no better plan than to do away entirely with the so-called brigade guard, reduce the police guard to a minimum, and establish a regular chain of outposts or pickets.

A permanent camp ground is a necessity, and should be secured at the very earliest opportunity. The encampments should continue for the full limit of eight days. From expressions heard during the recent tour of duty, we are convinced that the men would willingly remain the full length of time.

The rank and file of the National Guard may become undistinguishable when in a body from their brothers in the Army; but the officers, we fear, will ever be wanting in the military bearing, easy carriage, and graceful movement which obtains among the officers of the service. The material of the 2d and 3d Brigades is better than in the 1st, but, taken altogether, the rank and file of Pennsylvania's division will compare very favorably with that of any State or Army. They are awakening to the fact that mere precision in the march and in the drill is not the measure of the perfect soldier; but that discipline, field service, and military habits are needed to make the trained soldier.

MICHIGAN.—As the annual encampment for this year has been dispensed with, at which the usual competitive target practice for the Boehm and Wright badge and the Bagley medal would have occurred, it has been decided upon the recommendation of the State Military Board, to hold a special practice for the purpose named. Therefore, the teams of the respective companies of the State Troops, desiring to compete for the prizes named, are directed to rendezvous at Jackson, on the 12th and 13th of October next, on both of which days the target practice referred to will take place. Each team to be composed of five men with one alternate. The cost of transportation and seventy-five cents per day for rations, in lieu of all other pay, will be allowed and paid by the Quartermaster-General.

The 1st Battalion Michigan State Troops, has been organized as follows: Light Guard, Detroit, (late Co. A, 3d regiment); National Guard, Detroit, (late Co. B, 3d regiment); Light Infantry, Detroit, (unassigned); Scott Guard, Detroit, (unassigned). The commissioned officers of these companies are ordered to assemble at the armory in Firemen's Hall, Detroit, at 8 o'clock p. m., Thursday, Oct. 6, for the purpose of electing a lieutenant-colonel and major.

THE OFFICIAL TRIALS OF MACHINE-GUNS AT SHOEBOURNNESS, ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The Report of the Special Committee of British Army and Navy Officers, appointed to conduct the recent experiments with machine guns at Shoeburyness, together with its finding in favor of the London Gardner two and five barrelled models, having been made public, we ask the courtesy of your pages for the purpose of stating circumstances, of our own knowledge, attending the trial, which in so far as they were prejudicial to the thorough and equal prosecution of the tests, affect disastrously the soundness of the conclusion reached.

In presenting our statement we do so out of the very natural and proper pride which every establishment cherishes in its own productions, not forgetting, moreover, that the Gardner machine gun, which has thus secured temporary approval over all others, is also, in its present perfection, mainly the result of a patient investment of money and mechanical ability on our part but a few years since. At the outset we disclaim any thought of imputing the result of the Shoeburyness trial to intentional unfairness of the judges, for whose impartial and disinterested action the traditional honor of the service to which they belong should be sufficient guarantee. Following the best of all rules for business people who resort to print—

—“Nothing extenuate,
—Nor set down aught in malice—”

we purpose to comment upon the inconsistencies of the report, to state matters of plain fact that materially affected the equal standing of the competitors under the prescribed conditions, and to point out what we regard as erroneous deductions from test records. In the course of our remarks should they discover itself any suggestion of an absence of professional thoroughness in the conduct of the trial, a want of practical or experimental knowledge in ordering the tests, or of theoretical exactness in comparing their results, on the part of the committee, it will, we are confident, be accepted as a logical implication from facts and circumstances narrated, and in such light be generously considered by the great number of ordnance experts in Europe and America who read the JOURNAL.

A brief summary of our connection with the manufacture of machine guns will properly anticipate our main purpose. The foregoing statement that the Gardner system of gun, which has won the first favors of the British Committee of 1880-1, is in an essential degree the product of our shops and designing rooms, likewise demands an explanation. Writing of the competing batteries at Shoeburyness, the London Engineer, in its issue of January 21, 1881, remarks as follows:

“The Gardner system is represented, as we have said, in two forms—the five barrelled and the two barrelled—besides the Pratt and Whitney. The latter, though spoken of as the improved Gardner, is in reality not of more recent construction than the others, being, in fact, a modification of an early form of the Gardner machine gun. It represents, in fact, Pratt and Whitney's ideas of improving the original Gardner gun as compared with Gardner's own improvements, which are embodied in the two pieces bearing his name only.” While the Engineer's characterization of the two types of the gun is generally correct, it involves errors of fact (the occasion for which may be manifest as we proceed) regarding not our own but Mr. Gardner's development of the system, that emphasize the necessity of what we have to say.

In August, 1875, William Gardner, then of Toledo, Ohio, visited our establishment, for the purpose of having perfected and made practicable a new design of a machine gun. Mr. Gardner brought with him a model of his proposed system, in metal, in a condition of finish barely superior to an ordinarily good casting. This model we still have in our possession. After properly inspecting the features of the new system, we concluded a contract with the inventor to give him the use of our working plant to produce it, he representing that he had ample means for the cost of a first construction and introducing to us a person whom he represented as his financial supporter in the enterprise. The terms of the contract specified that our construction bills should be promptly settled by Mr. Gardner at the expiration of each fortnight. Trusting to the representations made to us we at once proceeded with the work, placing at the inventor's disposal such resources of our shops and designing rooms as were requisite to the thorough solution of his problem. At the end of the first two weeks there was an absence of the stipulated payment on the part of Mr. Gardner's capitalist, and the month concluded with a similar default. Such explanations were given, however, as seemed satisfactory, and we proceeded with our own performance of the agreement. In the latter part of October, or some three months from our first acquaintance with the inventor, the gun was in a condition to fire. During all of this time we had been put off with one excuse and another, and had not received one dollar for the expenses incurred. A rigid construction of the transaction thus far would probably convict us of unbusiness like management in conceding so far to the inventor's circumstances. On this point it will suffice to say that in a fairly extended experience with inventors we had met many over sanguine and not a few impecunious, and that we were indispensed to entertain the failure of an invention—for which, wisely developed, our judgment conceived a promising future—simply through the financial inability of its author. When the gun was so far completed as to be subjected to firing trial and our work on it appeared to be done, it, however, became necessary to settle the question of payment. We then discovered that Gardner had no means of his own to defray our bills and that his so-called capitalist was without bank account or credit. The only course in such a situation was to retain the gun with the eventual possibility of collecting its cost, or to accept an interest in the patents in consideration of our labor and money. Upon carefully regarding the latter alternative we decided against the policy of a divided ownership, and finally purchased the American patents, Mr. Gardner receiving a handsome sum for his invention as he brought it to us, and making it a condition that he should be employed on a specified salary to perfect and introduce it—he binding himself to assign to us whatever improvements he might produce.

The first gun, which thus became our property and still remains in our possession, is essentially Gardner's creation. Upon undertaking to make the gun for him we entrusted the superintendency of the work to Mr. E. G. Parkhurst, a mechanic of experience in ordnance details and of pronounced inventive and constructive ability. While Mr. Parkhurst gave his best efforts to the execution of Gardner's orders, he invariably respected his theory and in no instance attempted to engraft improvements of his own rejected by him. The distinctive feature of the gun, which possessed sufficient merit of its own to be retained, is the peculiar relation of the combined crank and U-shaped reciprocating locks, constituting a breech closing and breech opening action singularly simple and effective. The feed guide was similar in design to that of the Gatling battery though the 40 cartridges which it held were divided into columns of 10 by vertical partitions. The internal feeding mechanism, by which the cartridges were transported from the hopper to the mouths of the chambers, was an arrangement of oscillating levers which were intended to give the cartridge sufficient impulse to start it until its own gravity should carry it to its destination. The extraction was an exact copy of the device for the same purpose used in the Gatling and called after its inventor—the “Richards!”

The preliminary or experimental trials of the gun upon our own premises were conducted by Gardner, with the aid of one assistant, who, we have since learned, was under his influence. The results were according to both parties in all respects satisfactory, the feed and action working perfectly. The fact was that the feed mechanism was very imperfect in its operation, the system of levers failing to perform its functions frequently, so that the cartridges deviated from their true course and did not enter the chamber. The pinched, shaved, or otherwise marked cartridges, which were the victims of these jams, were carefully pocketed by the inventor or his assistant, and not until an official trial discovered the inoperative character of the feeding mechanism were we able to secure the material evidences in any considerable quantity.

The first official inspection was made Nov. 1st, 1875, Col. Benton, Commandant at Springfield Armory, detailing Capt. J. P. Farley, at our invitation, to visit Hartford for the purpose. Capt. Farley's memoranda commend the system for its simplicity of design, light-

ness, and portability, and report the discharge of 300 rounds per minute—suggesting, however, 250 rounds as the practicable rate for safety. This informal inspection by an Army officer was soon after followed by a regular trial at the Navy-yard, in Washington, during the latter part of November, Comm. Jeffers, then Chief of Ordnance of the Navy, ordering a board of experts from the bureau to conduct the firing tests. The report of this trial speaks favorably of the simplicity of the system, but condemns the feeding mechanism. The thorough experiments prosecuted by the board demonstrated the fact that, even at the speed recommended by Capt. Farley, jams and hitches were frequent possibilities, owing to the imperfect functions of the swinging levers, and that above that rate of discharge such incidents would be so common as to soon incapacitate the piece for service.

So far from being disheartened by the rather negative results of the Washington trial, the company and the inventor were still confident that such constructive improvements could be made as would free the system from its objectionable incidents and realize to their full extent the really valuable features existing in the crank and lock action. The construction of a second gun was commenced and Mr. Gardner again given the command of the best mechanical resources. During the work upon the first gun Mr. Parkhurst had devised a new feed guide, which he submitted to Gardner as more convenient for service and much more certain to deliver the cartridges correctly to the ports than the form of guide used. Gardner not only rejected the new device, but ridiculed it as an absurdity. Some time after the second gun had been commenced, however, having evolved a slight change of his own in its construction which would authorize him to claim an interest in the patent-right, he reconsidered Mr. Parkhurst's design, and, after that gentleman had intimated that the patent could be taken out in the names of both parties, proposed that it should be applied to the piece. The modification, due to Gardner's caprice or jealousy—it is impossible to determine which—was the mere addition of a hinge to the guide at its juncture with the top of the case, enabling the guide to be thrown back if desired. It was soon shown to be utterly useless and discarded by the inventor himself. Experience soon satisfied Gardner that he had very cheaply acquired an interest in a valuable invention by his recalcitrant policy at the start and his subsequent worthless improvement. It is the most essential feature of his English guns—without which their rapidity would be seriously diminished and their liability to jams greatly increased—and we do not doubt that he claims the originality of its conception, and that it is accepted by the *Engineer* as one of its so-called "Gardner's own improvements." We ask for the particular attention of your readers to the facts in this immediate connection. Mr. Gardner, in a large sort of way, asserted during the Shoeburyness trial that all the special features of the Pratt and Whitney machine gun were his own inventions. Capt. Greer, of the U. S. Ordnance Department, who has given especial study to machine guns, has recently, in an issue of Ordnance Notes (No. 157), described the feed guide of Mr. Parkhurst as the most important recent improvement in that type of war engines and accorded that gentleman the well deserved credit for devising an appliance which will add very greatly to their ease of operation and their efficiency.

During the whole of 1876, and the spring and summer of 1877, Mr. Gardner was furnished all the facilities he could ask to perfect his invention. The changes of the system that were made from time to time were in its minor features and generally of a constructive nature. Upon the completion of the second model an official trial was given it at Washington, with very much the same results as those of Nov., 1875. The simplicity of the mutilated-crank principle of the action was commended and sufficient endorsement given to the general design of the gun to encourage farther efforts to assure its entire effectiveness. The new feed guide was particularly favored in the report. The firing tests discovered, however, that what would have been a most valuable appliance to a system itself perfectly operative and reliable, could tend only to aggravate the infirmities of an ill-devised mechanism. Mr. Gardner's original application of swinging levers had been retained in principle by him, and the same difficulties in the control of the cartridge during its passage from the feed ports to the barrel chambers, that were experienced in the preliminary tests and recorded in the first official trial, still affected the operation of the gun to a degree rendering it practically unserviceable at increased speed of fire. Originally a portion of this trouble had been credited to the type of feed guide used, which was liable under circumstances to drop its cartridges into the receiver in an eccentric manner; but, the trouble still existing with a feed guide which did its work uniformly, the inference was unavoidable that the internal mechanism was to blame. The fact was that Gardner's plan of swinging levers was entirely inadequate to a perfect control of the cartridge, lacking that positiveness and continuity of action that are essential. This disability of the feed mechanism, serious enough under the best circumstances, was, it is hardly necessary to say, fatal to the operation of the gun if served by other hands than those of the inventor or his practiced assistants, and even under such management any reasonable increase of speed was sure to embarrass the system by furnishing cartridges faster than they could be taken care of.

By the spring of 1877 our experience with Mr. Gardner and his invention had become thoroughly discouraging. His personal peculiarities, frequently interfering with his work, in addition to his excessive jealousy of any interference with the design or construction, and his intolerance of well meant advice, rendered him of very little value as a promoter of the enterprise. The condition of our relations with him, bad enough under such circumstances, was moreover rendered worse by our discovery that he was engaged in the construction

of a new gun on his own account, though—it hardly need be suggested—at our expense, at a shop in the neighborhood of Springfield. The knowledge of this fact, which he did not have the hardihood to deny, was far from reassuring as to the loyalty and ingenuousness of the man, whose previous representations to us had not been confirmed by results. It is an ungrateful office to speak of the foibles of any one, and we deprecate the present necessity for such a course; but to give the reader a correct appreciation of our situation, the foregoing suggestion of Mr. Gardner's conduct is an essential part of this statement.

During the summer of 1877, satisfied of our own inability to give adequate attention to the production of a perfect gun, in the midst of a legitimate business already large and very rapidly extending, we resolved to capitalize the invention if possible, and authorized Mr. Gardner, in connection with another person of pronounced financial influence, to form an incorporated company for the purpose of carrying on the enterprise. For some weeks the efforts of both parties were earnestly exerted in that direction, but without satisfactory issue. Finally Gardner proposed that he alone should undertake the work, proposing to receive a reduced salary, about equal to his travelling expenses, meanwhile. The company allowed him to do as he wished, seeing no better course to take. He then disappeared from view for a while, writing occasional reports of his want of progress, and regularly sending for money. For five months he was ostensibly engaged in prosecuting the capitalizing purpose upon which he had started, he being all of that time absent from Hartford, and—as his correspondence implied—at the West. In February, 1878, our last communication from him came, being his usual demand for money. "This was answered by a declaration to furnish any additional funds, written by the president of the company, who had meanwhile been absent in Europe, until he should report some definite result of his labors, or in some way demonstrate the fact that he had been loyal to his engagements—with regard to which, it must be acknowledged, we had some reason to be doubtful. We heard nothing further from Mr. Gardner personally, but some weeks or months thereafter learned that he had succeeded in organizing a company in Cleveland, Ohio, to manufacture machine guns in England, Belgium, and France, and, as its representative, had gone to England. Whether, in addition to a very handsome investment in his imperfect guns, we have had the unconscious honor of paying his expenses in capitalizing an enterprise which of right should belong to us, is not a very difficult conundrum.

Recurring to the *Engineer's* characterization of the Gardner and the Pratt and Whitney machine guns—we still have in our lumber rooms six guns on Gardner's plan, made under his supervision, which, after repeated armory trials proving unserviceable, we have not been willing to offer for sale. The Pratt and Whitney gun, as now made, possesses not one working feature of the original Gardner design or of the latest Gardner construction up to the time of Gardner's breaking his contract, to which that paragon of inventors can make the shadow of a claim, excepting only the combined crank and lock action. The extraction, the firing pin device, the safety stop, the shell starter, the entire feeding mechanism, and every working part of the lock action, together with important constructive improvements, the nature of which will appear as we proceed, were each and all invented by our own artisans, and not even suggested by Gardner. We have retained the mode of operating the action by the agency of the mutilated crank and the U-shaped lock, invented by Mr. Gardner, which we regard as the most simple and effective for the purpose thus far produced, and consequently the Pratt and Whitney and the Gardner constructions have the same external breech proportions, and, with immaterial variations, the same design of motive functions.

So much for the credit to be conceded Mr. Gardner in the design of the Pratt and Whitney gun. It remains to see how much of our invention has been embodied in the later constructions, put up in England, which, following the *Engineer's* language, "bear his (Gardner's) name only." We have carefully indicated the stages of improvement—if such they may be considered—reached and passed by the inventor while with us, and honestly shown that his culminating result was so unsatisfactory, that official boards, after successive trials, could only recommend further changes, and that we have not been willing to sell the guns constructed by him. Two essential features of his gun, the feed and the extraction, were the recognized property of other inventors. The inoperative device, for directing the cartridge from the feed port to the barrel chamber mouth, was his own invention, and to our serious cost he persisted in his swinging lever theory till he left us. In his English productions this defective feature has, however, been left out, its intended functions being performed in a partially satisfactory manner by a more positive mechanism. A recent improvement of this feeding mechanism borrows, however, its essential feature from our own patented invention, of a later date than Gardner's connection with us. We have already referred to the adoption of Mr. Parkhurst's feed guide, and to the manner in which Gardner became sharer in the usufruct of an invention to which he had contributed but a worthless feature, discarded, after trial, by himself. This feed guide, which, with Mr. Parkhurst's coincident improvements in the design of feed cases, or cartridge packages, and their arrangement in the limber chest, has furnished a subject for one of the most interesting recent issues of Ordnance notes, and in such connection is termed by Capt. Greer "one of the most important simplifications of ordnance material made for many years," is used by Gardner "in the two pieces which bear his name only." Curiously enough the feed guide of the Gardner's was the most praised feature of those guns in the Shoeburyness report, the Gatling and the Nordenfolt being considered faulty in that respect. Unfortunately Capt. Bainbridge qualifies his commendation by the

objection "that the feed slide cannot be removed without dropping the cartridges," while he says of our own construction—"the reception of feed is much to be commended, as it allowed of the removal of the feed slide with its cartridges, when it became necessary to open the action, thus saving time and confusion." The explanation of this unhappy default on Gardner's part is that the feature added to the feed guide, so distinctly approved by the British Committee, was designed and patented by Mr. Parkhurst subsequently to his original invention.

We presume the expert reader will require no farther analysis of the two machine gun systems to determine the degree of credit which attaches to each for the development of the original design. The misapprehension of the able journal we have quoted from, in its implication that the English constructions of Gardner embody only his own inventions, will be at once observed. The *Engineer* is perfectly correct in saying that the Pratt and Whitney gun is "a modification of an early form of the Gardner's;" but altogether wrong in its statement that the former represents "Pratt and Whitney's ideas of improving the original Gardner gun as compared with Gardner's own improvements." Mr. Gardner is not one of those guileless persons who, in American parlance, "give themselves away," and we do not at all suppose that he had informed the Editor of the *Engineer* that the feed guide of his gun was the product of another brain than his own and that essential details of its internal mechanism were also borrowed from the same original.

The Pratt and Whitney—or the Improved Gardner, as our perfected machine gun has been termed, was commenced soon after Mr. Gardner's severance of his relations with our Company. Properly constructed we saw the possibility of a very simple, effective and reliable engine in the original crude conception which its inventor had been incapable of perfecting. Moreover, we were not disposed to entirely sacrifice, without an effort to secure their return, the large sums already invested. In the prosecution of the work, Mr. Parkhurst was charged with the entire direction. The first essential improvement was an entirely new feeding mechanism. This device was the outcome of very thorough study as well as experiment, and is a system of positive agencies which absolutely control the movement of the cartridge from its reception at the top of the feed valve to the ejection of the empty shell. The firing pin and other features of the locking action were likewise altogether changed, the safety stop as well as constructive features of importance added. In June, 1879—more than a year having been consumed in the renovation of the gun and the preliminary shop trials—the first construction to which we are willing to give our own name, was officially tested in the Navy-yard at Washington, the board being composed of three experts appointed by Commodore Jeffers. During the trial—the guns being two-barrelled—10,000 rounds were fired, of which 4,650 were immediately consecutive before a fault occurred, this being the failure of the right extractor hook to withdraw a discharged shell, due to a constructive defect. The extractor having been stiffened and put back, the trial was resumed and prosecuted to its conclusion without a single block. During the discharge of the first 5,000 cartridges, the minimum speed realized was 355 per minute—while the maximum of the second 5,000 was 430 per minute.

The incidents of the trial of 1879 having suggested still farther modifications of the system, these constructive improvements were carried out, and a new trial conducted at Washington in May, 1880, the board consisting of the same officers, with the exception of one who had been ordered to sea service, as that of the previous year. The alterations made in the interval were mainly in the lock action by which the spring tension was diminished or entirely removed during the stages of firing—in the mode of general construction, by which the working parts could be disassembled in about one minute and the barrels removed without interfering with the action—in a more positive operation of the ejector and the extraction, and in the much easier revolution of the crank, secured by changes in the main-spring. In this trial of the gun on the 22d of May, everything worked perfectly, the feeding and extraction being exact. The pressure required to operate the crank (of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches radius) ascertained to be less than four pounds in the preceding trial, had been reduced materially, making the firing operation still easier. The report of the Board concludes with the following paragraph: "The alterations and improvements which have been made in the gun since the last trial at this yard have so far perfected it that the 10,200 cartridges were fired without a single mishap of any kind. There were no misfires, and the feed and extraction were perfect in every particular, and the gun was in as good condition and worked as nicely at the end of the trial as it did at the commencement." The minimum speed of fire was 378, and the maximum 505 cartridges per minute. From Oct. 31, 1879, to Jan. 29, 1880, the same gun was tried at the U. S. experimental range at Sandy Hook, by an Army Board of Ordnance officers, to test its initial velocity and precision. With 5,000 cartridges used every operation was exact, and "there were no misfires, and the gun worked evenly and well."

The foregoing detail of our experience antecedent to the Shoeburyness trial is thus carefully narrated for the purpose of showing the record of the Pratt and Whitney machine gun when tried by the U. S. Ordnance officers, than whom there are none in any military or naval organization in the world more thorough in their professional science or more exacting in the conditions they impose upon engines of war subjected to their judgment.

The story of our experience in England demands something of an introduction. In January, 1880, we received an order from the British government to produce one of our 4-barrelled machine guns fitted with Martini-Henry barrels and chambered to use the Boxer cartridge of .45. The gun was about ready for delivery

when new instructions reached us to make such modifications as would suit it to the .45 solid-headed, or Gatling cartridge. This change was only to be effected by fitting new barrels to the gun and making entire and needed alterations in the feeding operations. The result was a sort of hermaphrodite construction, its original design for the clumsy Boxer ammunition rendering its frame materially heavier than it should have been, and producing a general inconsistency of parts to the whole which seriously affected for the worse its ease of operation. At the time of receiving the order an intimation was also given that the gun was to be used in a trial of several inventions, the time and locality of which would duly be announced to us as inventors and manufacturers. The gun was finally completed, and, after being tested satisfactorily with the Gatling cartridges of which 1,000 rounds had been sent to us, was shipped to England. Nothing farther was heard by us of the forthcoming trial, until on the 4th of January, 1881, when a letter from the War Office apprised us that the competition would commence on the 13th. Under such circumstances, with all possible despatch, it was obviously impossible for us to be represented at the opening of the competition, during which the very essential test was to be made of the relative firing speed of the guns. Notwithstanding this unfortunate situation the company at once decided to be represented, and, by the afternoon of the day upon which the letter arrived, Mr. E. G. Parkhurst was on his way to New York to take the steamer. The voyage was luckily a fair one, and Mr. Parkhurst found himself at Shoeburyness just three days after the trial had commenced. On two of these days, the 13th and 14th, the trials for rapidity had been completed, in which the specifications allowed the guns to be operated by the parties interested as inventors or manufacturers. In the absence of any one connected in either sense with the Pratt and Whitney battery, it had been worked by Lieut. Gould Adams or Capt. O'Callaghan, of the Royal School of Gunnery, and two assistants, and, as its record of relative superiority indicated, with excellent ability for non-experts. In addition to the lateness of his arrival the relation of our representative to the competition was embarrassed by other difficulties. He was a stranger in England and without the co-operation at his call of assistants from his own establishment, whose familiarity with the mechanism and processes of the system would have been of great value to him. The three other competitors were all, so to speak, at home, Nordenfolt and Gardner being residents and having their machine shops in England, while the Gatling Gun Company has for years been represented by Mr. Accles, an agent of great ability and practical experience, and sustained by the great establishment of Sir William Armstrong, which has manufactured the Gatling under royalty contract. The three competitors, the Gatling, the Nordenfolt, and the Gardner were owned and entered by their inventors or manufacturers, whereas the Pratt and Whitney gun was the property of the British government. This circumstance, notwithstanding the unvarying courtesy of the members of the committee and the officers immediately in charge of the trial, placed our representative on a different footing from the other parties interested, as he considered himself without that absolute control of his invention which the others could claim, and thus debarred such expressions of judgment as might become necessary as to its disposition. Owing to this peculiar relation to the committee, he limited his participation in the details of the trial to patient attendance as an observer, in but one instance accepting the management of the gun. This non-interference of our representative had disastrous results, which will be noted as we proceed.

It is our purpose to compare the performance of the Pratt and Whitney with that of the winning gun, taking the record of the five-barrelled Gardner and that of our four-barrelled construction for the bases. The first stage of the trial comprised tests for rapidity, as follows:

Fire for half a minute, rounds to be noted.

Fire 1,000 rounds; time to be noted, including all delays.

Fire for 3, 5, and 7 seconds, rounds to be noted.

Test of ease of operation of each gun by the number of continuous rounds one man can fire without assistance, noting time.

Test of same by the number of rounds one man can fire in one minute without assistance.

The first test resulted as follows:

5-Barrel Gardner.—Half-minute Test.

No. of Rounds.	Remarks.
40	Preliminary rounds to try gun; no jams.
30	Jam after five seconds; four cartridges marked by action.
47	Jam after 10 volleys, eight seconds.
5	An examination shows that the cartridge that struck was covered with sand. It had probably been picked up from the ground.
286	Fired to see that sand was all cleared from No. 3 barrel from right.
Repeal.	Allowed for each jam, so that (Jam at 21 seconds, total time of firing was 30 " 24 " seconds " 28 " 1 missfire.
330	Slight hitch at nine seconds, but no stoppage. 1 missfire.

Pratt and Whitney.—Half-minute Test.

No. of Rounds.	Remarks.
40	For trial. Lieut. Gould-Adams and two assistants.
330	1 missfire.

Second test resulted as follows:

5-Barrel Gardner.

No. of Rounds.	Time.	Remarks.
1,000	1 35	No jams. No relief on firing handle. 6 well struck missfires.

Pratt and Whitney.

152	Not observed.	Capt. O'Callaghan, Lieut. Gould-Adams, and one assistant.
Repeat.	986	1 41
		Jams at 15" and 28"; one relief on firing handle.
		14 cartridges thrown out of feed cases.
		2 missfires.

Third test resulted as follows:

5-Barrel Gardner (Total 795 Rounds.)

3 Secs. Rounds.	5 Secs. Rounds.	7 Secs. Rounds.
45	75	Hitch at 2 sec. repeat.
60	Hand slipped off crank.	110
60	80	110
	90	80
		Jam; repeat.
		115
Mean..55	81.7	111.6

Pratt and Whitney (Total 773 Rounds.)

54	101	100	1 Lt. Gould Adams and one assist.
	Uncertainty as to time.		
60	88	117	1
48	90	114	
Mean..54	89	110.3	

The fourth test was not carried out as proposed.

Fifth test resulted as follows:

5-Barrel Gardner.

Conditions.	No. of Rounds.	Missfires.
Lumber box, with cartridge feeds.	340	1
Two sand bags on trail.		

Pratt and Whitney.

Conditions.	No. of Rounds.	Missfires.	Remarks.
Cartridges on lumber box.	358	1	Fired by Lt. Gould Adams.

In the first test it will be observed that the Pratt and Whitney 4-barrelled gun delivered the same number of shots per half minute with the 5-barrelled Gardner, or 82.5 per barrel to 66 per barrel of its competitor, which was served by its owner and constructor.

In the second test the Pratt and Whitney gun suffered through a want of familiarity with its operation on the part of the officer serving it. The "14 cartridges thrown out of feed cases" were directly due to such inexperience, the safety bar not having been put up as it should have been, a neglect which permitted the cartridges to run through and fall to the ground. To the same unfortunate want of experience in operating the feed is to be credited the two jams also charged to the gun. Had the gun been served by any one used to its operation, the 1,000 rounds would have been disposed of in less than one minute and a half.

In the third test the four barrels of the Pratt and Whitney delivered 773 rounds, while its competitor did 795, or 193 per barrel of the former to 159 of the latter. The significance of the Pratt and Whitney's victory in this test is enhanced by the limited period of firing, less allowance, if any, having to be made for the extra difficulty of feeding, and the more rapid delivery of the Pratt and Whitney being obviously due to its more easy operation.

The victory of the Pratt and Whitney in the fifth test was most pronounced of all. Lt. Gould Adams not only beating the inventor handsomely in the total number of rounds, but getting 89.2 rounds per barrel to his rival's 68. The more easy operation of the Pratt and Whitney, due to its superior feeding mechanism and better working action, indicated in the third test, was emphasized in this result.

With a view to future consideration we note the fact that thus far the Gardner has experienced six jams, two hitches, left the marks of its action on four cartridges, and made 16 missfires; the record of the Pratt and Whitney showing two jams and five missfires, both of the former being due to a want of practice with the gun and knowledge of its manipulation. We also note the circumstance that the record courteously accounts for jam No. 2, in the first test, of the Gardner, by the fact that the cartridge jamming was covered with sand and probably "picked up from the ground," to which reference will be made farther on.

The second stage of the trial comprised tests of "accuracy with deliberation," and occupied the 17th and 21st of January. The conditions required that each gun, mounted on its own carriage, should make 3 targets, each of 20 rounds, a different barrel being used at each fire, the distances to be 300, 500, and 900 yards.

The targets measured 9"x9". The result of this test was generally favorable to the Pratt and Whitney gun, its point-blank fire being much better than that of the Gardner, and all its hits being included in a smaller rectangle. We do not attach much importance to the exhibitions of accuracy, however, that quality being affected by conditions of temporary handling and mounting, which have nothing to do with the structural merits of the system. The trials of "accuracy with rapidity"—as the latter feature of the gun's operation depends essentially upon the excellence of the system—were of important significance. The first of this class of tests is thus reported in the record. The Pratt and Whitney gun was served by men inexperienced in its use, and consequently a neglect to clamp seriously affected the firing. The jam occurring is the third one thus far recorded, and was confessedly due to bungling

feeding, as were the previous two. It will be observed that the Gardner was allowed a repeat and 4 trial shots.

5-Barrel Gardner (Repeat), 3 Shots each Barrel.

Dimensions of Rectangle, 500 Yards Range.

Vertical Feet.	Horizontal Feet.	Number of Hits.	Remarks.
2.2	1.8	5	Looks so fitted as to fire simultaneously.
1.5	3.3	5	Four hits extreme right edge, shifted bull's-eye to left edge.
2.2	4.2	4	
2.8	6.0	5	

Pratt and Whitney.

3.0	2.3	4	One missfire.
1.5	3.0	4	Fired very quickly.
2.8	1.1	3	First ricochet. One bullet jammed in loading, owing to its falling in askew. (Hand feeding.)
5.2	3.0	4	
3.7	1.1	4	

The second test of this character called for a fire of 80 rounds, as fast as possible, at a target 500 yards distant. The following results are recorded, Gardner serving his gun, though both were laid on by the assistant superintendent of experiments:

5-Barrel Gardner.

Vertical Feet.	Horizontal Feet.	Number of Hits.	Time. Secs.	Remarks.
12.8	11.4	62	6.0	Cams adjusted for volley firing. 18 missfires. Hand slipped off firing handle, lost 1 sec. Quadrant on barrels after series showed that elevation had increased 27'.

It will be noticed that the Pratt and Whitney gun, besides making the best target in the shortest time, worked perfectly. The Gardner was forced to a "repeat," in which occurred a serious "hitch," two missfires, and one pinched shell. A succeeding trial of "accuracy with rapidity" was prosecuted, the test being to fire, with automatic scattering motion, at 9 feet targets, twelve in number, 500 yards distant, getting in the most shots possible in half a minute. We copy the record as a model instance of detail for our own ordnance boards. It is not stated whether the "hitch," which again occurred, caused Mr. Gardner to remove his necktie.

5-Barrel Gardner.

No. of Rounds Fired.	No. of Hits obtained.	Feet spread over.	Disabled. Cav. Inf.	Remarks.
5	—	—	—	Trial shots; one hit top of target.
5	—	—	—	Trial shots; still rather high.
300	152	93	46	31 Hitch about half way; overcome. Mr. Gardner stopped to take off his necktie. Lost about 5 seconds. Five rounds fired accidentally in empty gun. Gun had risen 13'.

Pratt and Whitney.

4	234	107	62	103	One missfire.
355					

A fourth trial of "accuracy with rapidity" was conducted under the following conditions—40 rounds to be fired at three 6"x6" targets, at 300, 500, and 700 yards, in different directions, as wide apart as the ground shall allow. The results continue to be favorable to the Pratt and Whitney.

5-Barrel Gardner, 120 Rounds.

Time.	N. of Hits.	Remarks.
5 rounds at 700 yards.	—	Trial shots. 1 missfire.
Firing at 700 yards.	0 5	Nl.
Laying at 500 yards.	0 30	Fired by Mr. Gardner and two assistants.
Firing at 500 yards.	0 4	
Laying at 300 yards.	0 26	
Firing at 300 yards.	0 4	
Total.	1 9	47

Pratt and Whitney, 120 Rounds.

5 rounds at 700 yards.	Secs.	Trial shots.
Firing at 700 yards.	4	36
Laying at 500 yards.	19	
Firing at 500 yards.	4	39
Laying at 300 yards.	16	
Firing at 300 yards.	4	35
Total.	47	110

The two rounds unfired were the result of a blow-back, the firing pin piercing the primer of a cartridge.

Up to this stage of the experiments it will not be questioned that in respect of freedom of action, ease of operation, and rapidity and accuracy of fire, the 4-barrelled Pratt and Whitney has shown itself superior to the 5-barrelled Gardner, notwithstanding that the latter has been, with the exception of inconsequent tests, served by the inventor. Reviewing the record, we find that the Pratt and Whitney has throughout the entire trial thus far suffered three jams (of which the third was due to very careless hand feeding) and 9 missfires; that the record of its competitor for the same period gives six jams, four hitches, one pinched and four

marked cartridges, and 25 miss fires. We now come to the exposure trials. The conditions of these trials were that the guns should be wiped clean and left uncovered for a week in the marshes, and that after such exposure half a minute should be allowed for cleaning before the test of rapid continuous firing for half a minute which was to test the endurance of their systems. The two guns whose progress has been compared each received a free application of oil, and were then operated for the time specified. The Gardner worked perfectly, singularly enough delivering 405 rounds, the largest number of shots yet made by it in the same time. The conduct of the Pratt and Whitney was also exceedingly good, its rapidity counting up to 351, at the twenty eighth second of the half minute. At this point, quoting the record, "a severe jam occurred. Spindle of friction roller came out; head got bent, and prevented the block from moving." The system being opened, search was made for the cause of trouble, and, to the astonishment of Mr. Parkhurst as well as of Capt. O'Callaghan and his assistants, who were serving the gun, it was discovered that a pin of considerable size, used to secure the truck in the lock frame, had obtruded far enough to block the action. Before the guns were subjected to exposure they were taken apart to be thoroughly cleaned of oil and then put together again. The pin in question had never previously been removed from its place, there being no conceivable occasion for such a course in disassembling the system, and was riveted in position as a permanent constructive feature without active function. To disengage it required a severe blow with a special tool, and even if unriveted it was too fast in its place to be gradually worked out by the motion of the truck. It is barely possible that in taking the gun apart the pin was driven out, and but partially set back in reassembling. The Gardner system has the same pin, identical in place and size, which, fortunately for that gun, had too great a respect for the exigency to allow itself to be removed.

The second exposure test was the usual sand trial, though operated in a manner which was calculated to give anything but a correct relative showing of the merits of the competitors. The programme ordered "each gun to be fired for half a minute under an oscillating sieve filled with dry silver sand." In this trial the singular good fortune which had protected the Gardner from an accident similar to our own, in the previous stage, still attended that gun. The sieve was filled with such a pressure of sand that it became to a degree packed in the meshes of the bottom, and ran out but sparsely. The Gardner, being first exposed to the shower under such circumstances, received but very little of the clogging element. After the slow movement of the sand was noted, the sieve was filled in different manner, so that the Nordenfolt, Gatling, and Pratt and Whitney were plentifully supplied, the shower increasing in volume with each succeeding victim. The feed port of the Pratt and Whitney gun, the report says, was "choked with sand," and the system refused to act in 4 seconds, while in the Gardner, the same record innocently observes, "the sand fell very poorly," "one piece of grit" causing a jam in 12 seconds, unfortunately, however.

The third exposure of the guns was by dragging them twice through a very muddy ditch—a bucket of water, brush, and screw-driver being allowed for cleaning. In this test Mr. Parkhurst appears for the only time in care of the gun, having two men (the record mistakenly says three) to assist. Mr. Gardner had his two assistants and two additional men to help him in rehabilitating his gun. It is hardly to be wondered that it took 9 min. 34 sec. to clean the Pratt and Whitney and but 4 min. 21 sec. to do the same for the Gardner. When once at work the Pratt and Whitney delivered 190 rounds in 13 seconds, and the Gardner 150 in 13 seconds—the rate of speed per barrel being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per second for the former and 2.4 for the latter.

In our narrative preceding, by following the make up of the official report, we have inadvertently put out of its proper place a test which in its effect upon the general tenor of the competition was unfortunately of very serious importance.

Mr. Parkhurst, previously to the series of exposure tests, asked of the committee that the Pratt and Whitney gun should be subjected to a test of its capacity for protracted continuous service, proposing that 10,000 rounds should be discharged by it without intermission. During the last official trial at the Washington Navy-yard, 10,200 rounds had been put through the Pratt and Whitney, 2 barrelled, without a miss fire, or mishap of any kind, of which 5,000 were consecutive, as all might have been had the board of experts so ordered. Up to this particular stage of the present trial, barring three jams plainly imputable to the inexperience of those serving it, the 4 barrelled gun had suffered comparatively no defaults, while jams, hitches and miss fires had been a frequent trouble with its competitors. His confidence in the endurance of the Pratt and Whitney gun, coupled with the hope that one or all of its rivals would be induced to try its powers in the same conclusive manner, inspired this proposition. His request was, however, not favorably received by Admiral Boys, the only reason for declination given being a difficulty as to the provision of cartridges.

Immediately succeeding the first exposure test, on the 18th of February—the day following that trial in which, it may be remembered, the extraordinarily bad conduct of the truck pin occurred in our gun—what was termed a "trial for special guns" was ordered. The conditions of this trial called for a three thousand rounds fire by each competitor, not indicating the manner, whether consecutive or by stages. The significance of a test by so small a number of rounds, as to the endurance of a well designed and thoroughly constructed system, could not be of decisive import. But what small degree of consequence could attach to the test, as one of endurance, was nullified at the start by permitting to the competitors intervals of indefinite period after each one thousand rounds, thus reducing

the experiment to the level of a triplicate copy of one already made on the 18th of January, when each gun fired 1,000 shots for rapidity, the results of which have been stated.

We cannot presume upon your space to ask the insertion of the detailed record of this trial. It was entered by three guns only, which fired in the order of their names, the 5 barrelled Gardner, 5 barrelled Nordenfolt and 4 barrelled Pratt and Whitney, the other guns not being admitted. The periods were as follows: The Gardner finished its first 1,000 rounds in 1 min. 24 sec., without stoppage of any kind; 919 of the second 1,000 in 2 min. 13 sec., one jam occurring and a firing pin being broken, with 195 rounds unfired; and its third 1,000 (1003) in 4 min. 55 sec., including three jams, two failures to extract requiring the use of the ramrod, and 70 cartridges not fired. The rests were 6 minutes after first stage, and 12 minutes after second. The 88 rounds, to complete the 3,000, were run through in 32 seconds, or at the rate of a little over 4 minutes per thousand.

The Nordenfolt completed 937 of its first series in 2 min. 54 sec., having three jams, one failure to extract, and 99 rounds picked up unfired; after rest of 15 minutes, 965 rounds of its second series required 2 min. 52 sec., with two jams, and two failures to extract; and 1,084 were then run through in 8 min. 8 sec., after twelve jams, a frequent use of ramrod, and 268 cartridges dropped unfired.

The Pratt and Whitney was served by Captain O'Callaghan and Lieut. Gould Adams, relieving each other, the Gardner and Nordenfolt guns having been operated by their inventors. To these gentlemen, we repeat our gratitude for their thorough discharge of the office imposed upon them of working a gun with whose mechanism and processes they were unfamiliar at the outset of the experiments. In this trial 951 rounds of the first 1,000 were fired in 2 min. 37 sec., there being three jams, two failures of barrel to extract, and a resort to the ramrod, with 48 rounds unfired. No rest is recorded. Of the second series 985 rounds consumed 2 min. 20 sec., with one jam, a failure of barrel to extract and consequent use of ramrod, nine shots besides the six miss fires remaining unfired. Eight hundred and ninety-five rounds of the third series followed, in which there occurred twelve jams, fourteen refusals of barrels to extract, and twelve resorts to the ramrod. The time consumed was 13 min. 53 sec., and 104 rounds remained of the series. The 169 rounds altogether unfired of the 3,000 were run through in 1 min. 9 sec., including one jam, and use of ramrod.

In reviewing the extraordinary incidents of this special stage of the Shoeburyness experiments, we are fortunate in having retained a paragraph from the news columns of the *London Standard*, issued on the succeeding day. The *Standard's* reporter says, after explaining the postponement of the sand and depressed firing tests, owing to the density of the fog on the trial grounds: "The committee decided to further test the guns by a trial of 3,000 rounds of ammunition from each, and for this purpose an effort was made to get off the required number of rounds from the Gardner, Nordenfolt, and Pratt and Whitney, but before the complement of rounds was fired it was ascertained that all the ammunition was exhausted, and that what was employed was so faulty in character that it afforded no true test of the merits of the guns." The utterly bad character of the ammunition furnished to the committee for its conduct of the experiments had been previously observed by the writers for the *London press*. The *Times* of the 14th of January, reporting the opening day, says: "There were many miss fires, owing, it is said, to faulty ammunition," and other journals during the competition pursued this vein of criticism. One of the competitors, whose well known battery had borne the brunt of years of service not unfavorably up to the adverse fortunes of Shoeburyness, has even suggested that the spirit of routine and conservatism in the British service, antagonistic to innovation and improvement, had conspired to destroy the growing importance of machine guns by forcing them to use cartridges that were sure to clog their processes and thus impair their efficiency.

The bad qualities of British ammunition in design, material and construction, are proverbial all over the world, and, to do English experts justice—very few of them undertake to defend the inferior production they are obliged, through some inscrutable policy governing the matter, to use. In our own case we do not, however, purpose to hold up the defaults thus suggested altogether as a shield for the failure of the Pratt and Whitney construction on the 18th of February. If circumstances, as we trust they will, shall give us a second opportunity to compete with other machine guns in an English official trial, we will engage, as Mr. Parkhurst proposed to the Committee, to put through any number of thousand rounds without jam, or refusal of extraction, or resort to ramrod—the only condition imposed by us being that we shall ourselves control the guns and be supplied with sufficient British cartridges, fresh and in proper condition, and entirely independent of the complement for rival guns, at the start.

However bad may have been the cartridges served at Shoeburyness to the three competing guns, the unfavorable effect therefrom was aggravated by the injudicious action of the Committee. Had the ammunition, such as it was in quality and quantity, been at the outset divided among the guns, each would have entered the trial on equal conditions. The Committee elected to pursue its stereotyped programme, the cartridges remaining in general stock till the last round should be fired. The result was that the Gardner, whose advantage in having the first place in the sand-test has previously been noticed, in this more important trial provided by the much greater advantage of being able to select its cartridges, while the Pratt and Whitney, forced to use the refuse material, was practically handicapped.

The Gardner ran through its first series of one thousand

and in some seconds less time than in the rapidity trial of January 13th. The second series required a little more time, and its third was so protracted in execution as to begin to bring out the faulty design of the feeding mechanism and the constructive errors of the action.

The Nordenfolt, which followed the Gardner, though making barely a fair performance with its first and second thousands, did very badly in its concluding series. All through the trial this gun had exhibited a perversity to drop its cartridges unfired, owing, we presume, to constructive defects. Its most ambitious achievement in this direction was unfortunately to signalize the present test, the number of cartridges which fell through its system to the ground, numbering in all the series 367.

Our turn came last and with it the reversion of all the ammunition, including the large quantity dropped by our predecessor and picked up to complete the 3,000 rounds. Thus a considerable proportion of the ammunition fed to the Pratt and Whitney guns was gathered in haste from the ground, and improperly cleaned, if cleaned at all, was run through it. The record, to be fair, should have stated this, as it very generously explained a jam of the five-barrelled Gardner, on the 13th of January, by the discovery of a cartridge "covered with sand and probably picked up from the ground." On that occasion there was but one faulty cartridge, while the Pratt and Whitney in the 3,000 rounds test had certainly a large proportion, and probably the whole, of 367 dropped cartridges to take care of. From the record it would appear that the larger portion of this unfit ammunition was used during the firing of the third thousand.

Of course with the readers of the *JOURNAL* it is needless to emphasize the demoralizing effects of ammunition of this character upon a gun's operations. It is questionable, however, whether the single fact of imperfectly cleaned cartridges would have so thoroughly thrown the Pratt and Whitney out of working order. In the performance of the first series, before this condition of ammunition could have become common as the unhandled supply held out, it will be remembered that the "barrels failed to extract," and recourse was had to the ramrod. This was the first occasion in the history of our perfected construction of a use of the ramrod. The extracting mechanism is perfect in its functions, combining an extractor of great material strength and positive action, with an accessory termed the shell starter, also positive and peculiar to this system, which projects the expended shell some distance from the chamber before the extractor engages it. In all our experience with the system as now constructed we have never known this mechanism to fail in the control of a cartridge, the model gun at our armory, which has in all its official and private trials delivered more than 44,000 rounds, having yet to record its first jam or refusal to extract.

In the several instances recorded of "barrels failing to extract," the extractor did its work, cutting clearly through the refractory cartridge rim or entirely tearing away the head.

During his presence at the trial grounds Mr. Parkhurst was fortunately able to secure and preserve specimens of the expended shells of the Pratt and Whitney guns sufficiently numerous to indicate the condition of the ammunition throughout the different experiments, excepting only those which anticipated his arrival. Up to the date of the exposure test these shells illustrate the normal character of the ammunition, a few cartridges, which had blown back or permitted the firing-pin to stick through mal-construction, showing the causes for the frequent miss-fires recorded.

The lot of silent witnesses preserved from the 3,000 rounds test tells, however, a more exciting and varied story. The instances of imperfectly cleaned shells are very frequent. Their appearance conveys all the evidence that can be asked for of the condition ascribed to them. In some cases the shells are scratched or streaked through their entire length, due to attrition in the chamber of slight incrustations of sand; in many others deep indentations and blotches on their surfaces show where thicker deposits from the ground had escaped the hurried and indifferent cleaning processes.

Unhappily the sand printed and indented shells are not the most significant instances in this collection. In reconstructing the system of the gun, in accordance with the instructions of the War Office, to suit its chambering for the solid headed Gatling, as is mandatory in exact work, a gauge was made precisely representing the calibre and profile of the chamber. This tool was termed the normal chamber gauge, its office being to determine with mathematical exactness any possible question as to the standard dimensions of either chamber or ammunition. After the trial of February 17th it occurred to Mr. Parkhurst to test the expended shells by this tell-tale instrument. Not less to his disgust than to his amazement he discovered that, while the specimens preserved from previous firing entered the gauge to their full length, those of the 3,000 rounds test would enter but partially.

There are two possible explanations of this embarrassing fact. One is that the chamber of the gun had been surreptitiously reamed out—the other that the cartridges, whose shells showed this enlargement, were what are termed "defective." If a cartridge of standard calibre and sound condition is fired in a chamber which has been enlarged, the shell, relieved from the close imprisonment of its normal chamber, may be expanded by the explosion to a degree, limited only by the strength and toughness of its metal, sufficient to render its extraction impossible without resort to pressure exerted through the barrel. For this reason since the introduction of metallic ammunition the study of coincident calibres is one of the most important subjects in the production of small arms.

While it is not important how closely the cartridge fills up the chamber, so that it enters it, a rigid condition of ordnance science demands that its minimum diameter shall not be less than that of the chamber be-

yond a certain very limited degree. The conditions governing the inspection of ammunition made for the 600,000 small arms furnished to the Ottoman Porte by the Providence Tool Company, if we do not err in memory, imperatively threw out all cartridges having a variation of diameter below the normal gauge, exceeding one 1-1000 of an inch.

The instances of enlarged shells preserved by Mr. Parkhurst would serve to prove the existence of either cause suggested. While some shells are uniformly enlarged, others have abnormal swellings, governed by no law of equal expansion or locality. The latter peculiarity might be due either to the inferior and ununiform character of British cartridge metal, or to the "defective" state of the cartridge. One of the specimens—unique in its style—shows a split running nearly from mouth to rim, an eccentric condition quite suggestive of original defectiveness. It is hardly necessary to add that the expanded shell of a "defective" cartridge requires the use of an external agent for its removal from the chamber.

The results of the 3,000 rounds trial virtually settled the Shoeburyness competition. A few experiments, illustrating the capability of the guns in other respects than their rapidity of fire, were made, but the decision had obviously been reached on the 18th. That the Gardner guns were to be preferred by the committee was indicated by the announcement two or three days after that they would have a special test of 1,500 rounds per barrel. The five-barrelled gun was put through that test on the 4th of March, firing the whole number of 7,500 rounds in series, as follows: 1,015, 2 min. 1 sec.; 1,308, 3 min. 22 sec.; 1,199, 9 min. 8 sec.; 1,158, 10 min. 38 sec.; 1,200, 2 min. 44 sec.; 1,609, 3 min. 19 sec. The time for the whole number, was thus 31 min. 12 sec., or at the average rate of 4 min. per thousand. During the test there were 4 jams, 1 nipped cartridge, 1 hitch, and 3 blowbacks. Comparing this record with that of our own gun on the 18th of February, we find that the second, third and fourth series, in which the four jams, with failure to extract occurred, numbering altogether 3,665 rounds, were fired in 23 min. 8 sec., while the 3,000 rounds, including 17 jams, were put through the Pratt and Whitney in 19 min. 59 sec. The average period per thousand for the 5-barrelled Gardner, indicated by these results, is about 6 min., 25 sec., and for the 4-barrelled Pratt and Whitney 6 min. 40 sec., the last named gun again having a slight advantage, considering the number of barrels. We call attention to this fact, because we consider our own gun to have come to grief in the trial referred to through abnormal circumstances, whereas the conditions for the Gardner on the 4th of March were made as favorable as possible, and the comparative failure of that gun was due to inherent faults of its system, which will ensure similar failures whenever it is called upon for rapid and protracted performance.

The decision of the Special Committee in favor of the two and five-barrelled Gardners is based upon the alleged superiority of these guns in the following particulars: 1st, certainty in feeding and loading; 2d, ease and regularity of firing continuously; 3d, general handiness in action (2-barrelled); 4th, simplicity of mechanism; 5th, strength and endurance of lock

action; 6th, facility of replacing disabled components; 7th, mobility as to weight and form (2-barrelled); and 8th, freedom from jams. The superiority for rapidity of fire, absolute, is conceded to the 10-barrelled Nordenfeli; relative, taking weight of gun into account, to the 2-barrelled Gardner. As we have undertaken throughout this narrative of our experience to compare the performance of the Pratt and Whitney with that of the larger Gardner gun, we will only except to the committee's deductions in so far as they concern the record made by that gun and the general features of the Gardner system.

For rapidity of fire the official report awards the superiority to the Pratt and Whitney, its tests showing 12 shots for every 10 lbs. of weight to 10.3 shots of the 5-barrelled Gardner.

As regards "certainty in feeding and loading," and "ease and regularity of firing continuously," there should be theoretically no difference between the two constructions, Gardner, through circumstances hereinbefore explained, having the advantage of Mr. Parkhurst's feed guide. Practically, as the record of the trial shows, there is a material difference, the Pratt and Whitney gun having the superiority. This is due to a constructive quality of this gun, not common to the two, though the designs are the same, the absence of which in both the Gardners causes the crank operation to become refractory and very difficult after protracted consecutive and rapid firing. The internal feeding mechanism of the Gardner system is also deficient in positiveness.

It is difficult to see how the committee could have conceded to the five-barrelled Gardner its award over the Pratt and Whitney gun for simplicity of mechanism. The operating actions of the two constructions are uniform in design, the only difference being that the Gardner has a cam feature added to the main crank. There are no more parts in the lock and the feed mechanism of the Pratt and Whitney than of the Gardner, and the only distinct additional features of the former are the safety bar, or half-cock arrangement, the peculiarity of the feed slide by which it can be removed without the cartridges dropping out, and the deflector or apron for feed port—all of which are particularly enjoined upon Gardner as needed improvements. With the addition of these features which the report states Mr. Gardner informed the committee of his ability to supply—though it is not exactly clear to us how he is to appropriate the patented inventions of other persons without accounting to them—the five-barrelled Gardner will be quite as, if not more, complicated than the Pratt and Whitney. The declaration of the committee as to superiority in simplicity of mechanism is thus inconsistent with fact, and antagonized by its own statement.

The committee's preference of the Gardner guns, on the score of "strength and endurance of lock action," is likewise unsupported by its own record. Of the three competitors on the 18th of February, the five-barrelled Gardner was the only one which suffered a fracture of one of its parts, the firing pin of one of its locks breaking and requiring a new lock to be put in. The number of mis-fires made by this gun was extraordinary throughout the experiments, and before the trial of 7,500 rounds an entire new set of mainsprings was

necessary. The Gardner's "facility of replacing disabled components" was thus illustrated on two occasions.

In giving the five-barrelled Gardner credit for "freedom from jams" the committee is again contradicted by its own record. The tabulated statement of the performances of the several guns shows that gun to have made 24 jams altogether. Of these, four are to be deducted from the comparative summary, as they occurred in the special trial of March 4. This subtraction leaves a full score to the five-barrelled Gardner's account, while the Pratt and Whitney, notwithstanding its unfair position and adverse fortunes in the 8,000 rounds trial, has but 19 charged against it. Comment upon this startling inconsistency of statement would be superfluous.

We have endeavored, in communicating through the JOURNAL to ordnance circles throughout the world our experience at Shoeburyness, to present only such statements as are supported by the official record or demonstrable by proofs at our own command. No one reading our narrative, at all familiar with the forms and procedures of ordnance boards, will fail to observe the inconsequent and indefinite character of the trial. The gun making the best record was probably the two-barrelled Gardner, which if the conditions of the programme had been enforced, could not have been in the contest after the first day, it having failed to put through 200 rounds in half a minute. Favored by the committee this gun had a second trial, and by the best exertions of its inventor succeeded in meeting the condition imposed. Curiously enough, likewise, it was not subjected to the rigorous fortunes of the three thousand rounds trial. To these circumstances the small Gardner owed its success, but there is no justice in conceding a superiority, disproven by the record itself, to the five-barrelled, because it was of a type and name similar to the two-barrelled construction.

As we write we have before us the circular of the new U. S. Board on repeating small arms, announcing to inventors the rules governing the trial now soon forthcoming. Among the rules which our experience tells us will be most vigorously enforced is the following: "No persons will be admitted to the firing ground but the agents or exhibitors of the gun immediately under trial, and such other persons as may be specially invited by the Board." We had supposed that the policy of exclusion not only of the public, but of persons not interested in the invention "immediately under trial," was the rule with the British Ordnance committee. If we have been right, the Shoeburyness special committee practiced a wide deviation from precedent bodies of the same kind. Not only were indifferent and promiscuous parties admitted to the field of trial, but the presence of some of them was absolutely annoying. The license allowed to competitors, though unquestionably dictated by a friendly feeling to all, was of a piece with this indiscriminate freedom, and

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was, as might be expected, occasionally turned to invidious or selfish account. It would be difficult to imagine a United States Board permitting one competitor, in the absence of another, to take possession of his construction, throw it open to the inspection of his partisans, partially disassemble it, and sneeringly criticize its efficiency, while in the same breath claiming its original conception as his own. This was an actual occurrence at Shoeburyness, Gardner, without the prohibition of the committee, treating the Pratt and Whitney gun in such a manner.

The want of adequate protection for inventions entered was a kindred default in the administration of the trial. Whether housed after a day's testing or exposed in the open, the batteries were not secure against malpractice, and could through adroit management be easily approached by such rascals as every country possesses, ready for small reward to serve a malicious principal and caring not for the nature of their work, whether it be nobbling a horse or tampering with a machine gun's mechanism. Very respectfully yours,

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The *Durham Recorder*, Durham, N. C., Sept. 14, reports that the tobacco business of W. T. Blackwell and Co., great as it has been, seems steadily to increase. In August they bought 1,243,360 pounds, and have added in September to date about half a million more. The judgment of W. T. Blackwell is manifested in these purchases as in everything else. A careful selection is the basis of the well-grounded reputation of the firm which it is resolved to uphold under

all circumstances. The sales of smoking tobacco for August were 873,550 pounds, which is greatly in excess of that for the same month last year. That, however, as is well known to the trade, was a dull month, both the business of July and September surpassing it. The sales of cigarettes for August were 2,263,020.

MARRIED.

ADAMS-WILLIAMS.—At Essex, Ct., Sept. 14, 1881, by the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, D. D., of Philadelphia, Lieutenant GUANGER ADAMS, 5th Artillery, U. S. A., and Miss MARY INGHAM WILLIAMS, daughter of Edward C. Williams, and granddaughter of the Hon. Samuel Ingham.

ARTHUR-BOUVIER.—Sept. 25, by the Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, chaplain of Governor's Island, WILLIAM H. ARTHUR, U. S. Army, to LATHA, daughter of Leopold Bouvier.

OSBORN-PERRY.—At Governor's Island, N. Y. H., Sept. 29, 1881, by the Right Rev. Alexander G. Garrett, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Northern Texas, Miss LUCRETIA THATCHER, daughter of General A. J. Perry, U. S. A., to Mr. HENRY P. OSBORN.

TRAVIS-HILL.—Sept. 27, 1881, by the Rev. J. Walker Jackson, of U. S. A., at West Point, New York, Lieut. P. M. B. TRAVIS, 11th U. S. Infantry, and Miss CLARRIS N., daughter of Charles T. Hill, of West Point. No cards.

ULIO-KOHLHAUFF.—At Walla Walla, Sept. 6, 1881, Lieutenant JAMES ULIO, 3d U. S. Infantry, to Miss CARIE P. KOHLHAUFF, of Walla Walla, W. T.

BIRTHS.

STEWART.—At Crenco, La., Sept. 19, 1881, to the wife of John Stewart, late U. S. A., a son.

TURTLE.—At Baltimore, Md., August 16, 1881, VIRGINIA, daughter of Capt. Thomas Turtle, Corps of Engineers, and of Virginia Lewis, his wife.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Sept. 4, 1881, HARRY, son of Capt. J. Q. Adams, 1st U. S. Cavalry, aged six years.

COOPER.—At Morristown, N. J., Sept. 23, SARAH L. STUART, wife of Commander Philip H. Cooper, U. S. N.

DANIELS.—At Jackson Barracks, La., Ordnance Sergeant WM. DANIELS, U. S. A.

METCALFE.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 17, at New London, Conn., of bronchial consumption, CHARLES F. METCALFE, late 3d Lieut. 17th Infantry.

REYNOLDS.—At Fort Riley, Kansas, on Sunday morning, Sept. 18, 1881, MARY E., wife of Rev. Chas. Reynolds, D. D., Post Chaplain, U. S. Army, and eldest daughter of the late James H. Braine, Esq., of New York City, and sister of Col. Charles H. Braine, of the Ninth New York.

ROBESON.—At Camden, N. J., Sept. 15, 1881, WILLIAM P. ROBESON, late Captain 7th U. S. Cavalry, and 1st Lieut. General of Volunteers.

BURNSIDE.—At a meeting of the Bristol Train of Artillery, held in their Armory on Wednesday evening, Sept. 15, 1881, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Supreme Being in the wisdom of His Divine Providence has seen fit to remove by death, Hon. AMBROSE EVANS BURNSIDE, who has for many years past been identified with the interests of the Bristol Train of Artillery, both as an active and honorary member, and who alike has been a useful citizen of the town as well as an honor to the State and Nation, therefore,

Resolved, That we, as a company, while we feel our own loss keenly, and have lost one of our best friends and well-wishers, will mourn with those who mourn, and tender our most earnest and heartfelt sympathy, to the citizens of town, State, and country who share with us the great loss of citizen, senator, and patriot.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the Bristol *Phoenix*, *Providence Journal*, and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
Major JOHN S. LAWTON,
1st Sergt. GEORGE H. BUSH, } Committee.
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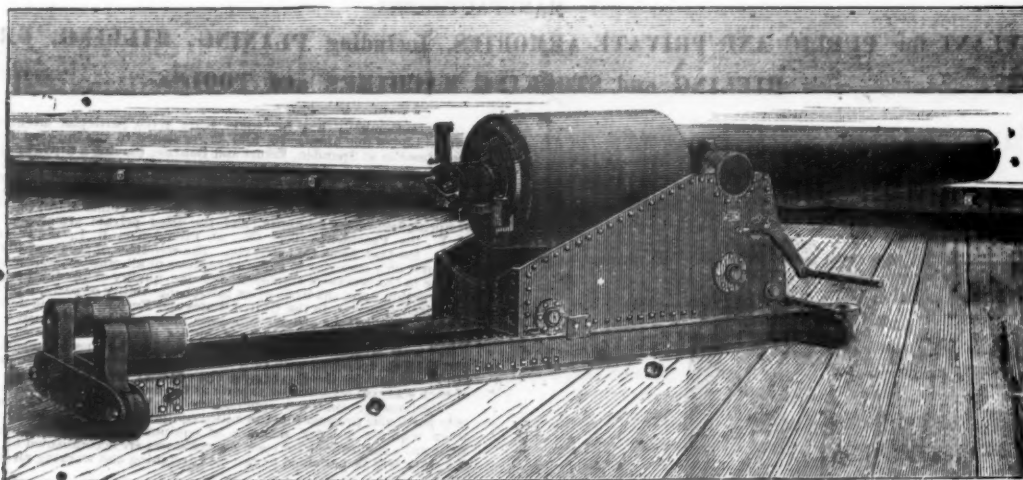
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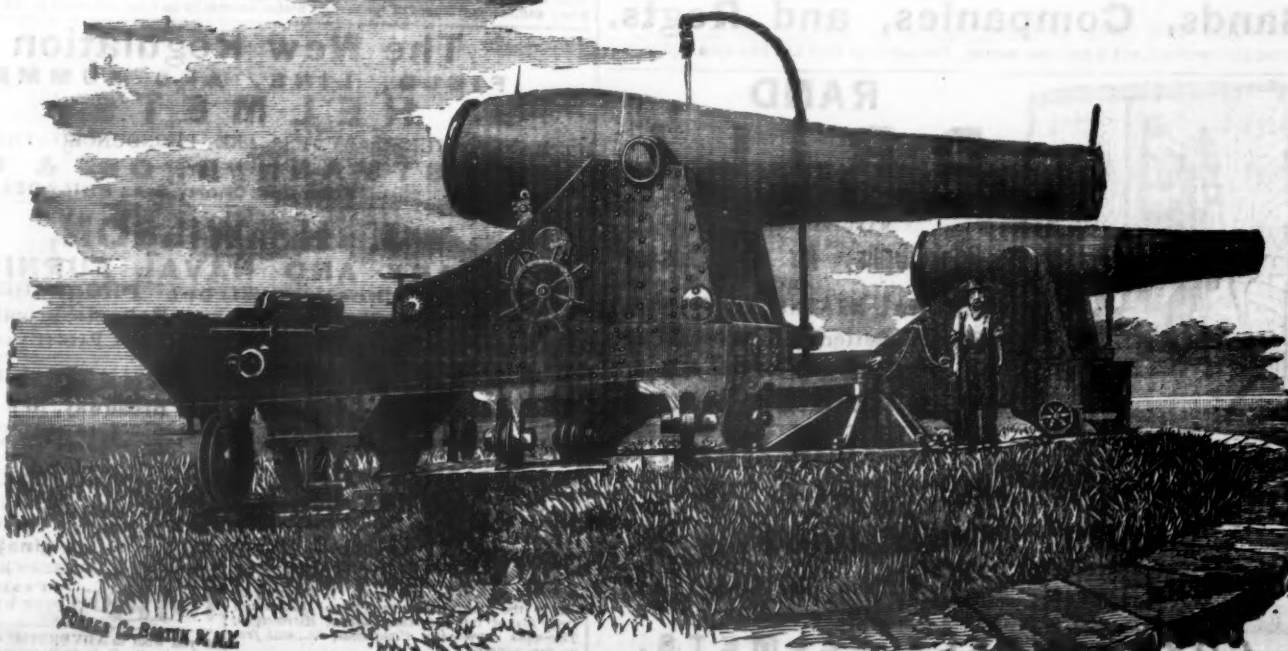
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